

No. 13502



RECEIVED
Chico Jui
JUN 24 1988
HARVARD-YENCHING LIBRARY

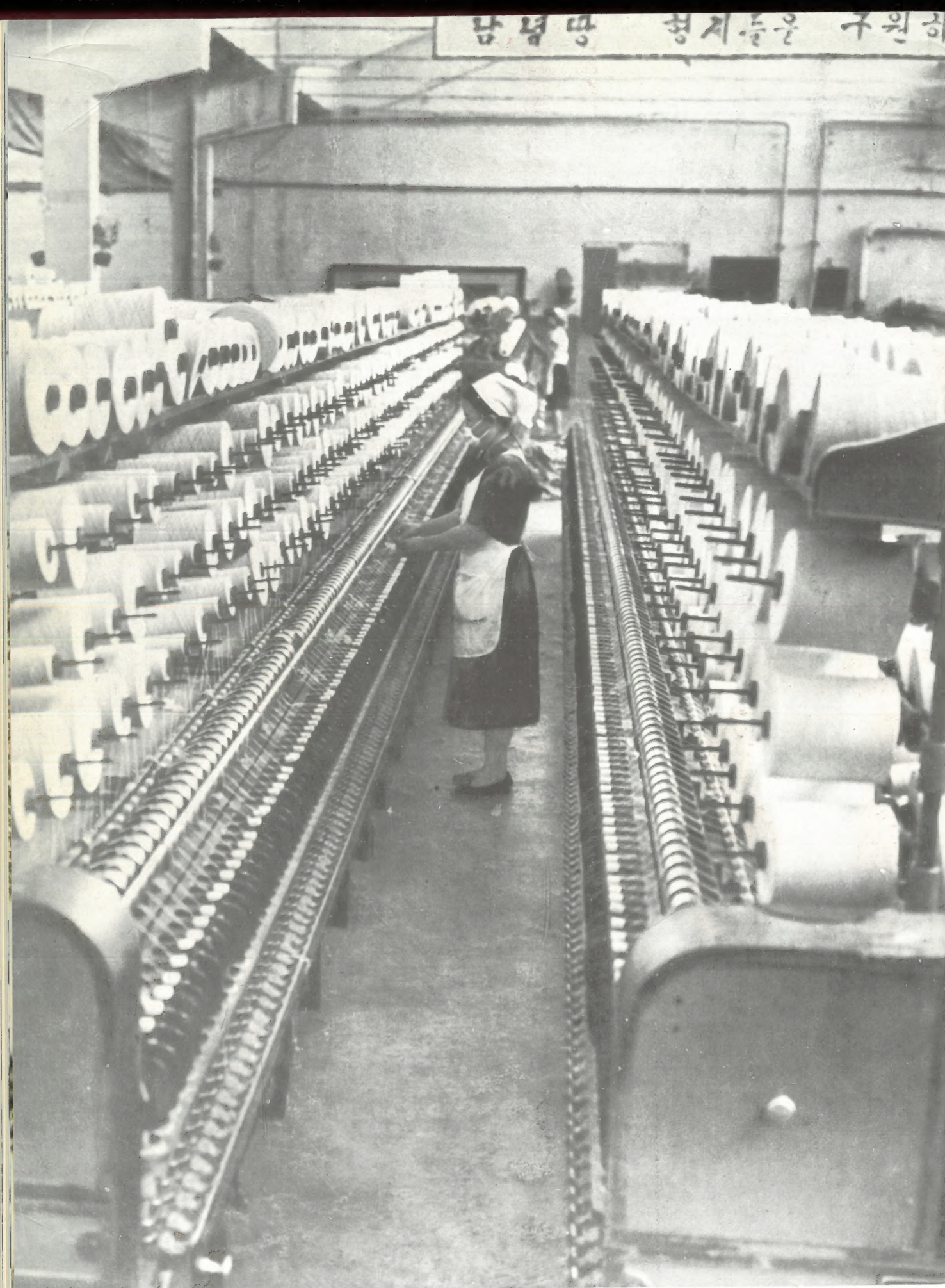
W 3480.1/59.1



Korea Today

PYONGYANG

3 1966



At the spinning shop of the Goosung Textile Mill

Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL
PUBLISHED BY THE
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang

CONTENTS

To Solve the "Korean Question"	2
Korea's Machine-building	4
The Technical Revolution	7
A New History for a Village CHOI TAI HI	9
Recalling Land Reform PAK YUNG RYONG	12
A New Theory on Hematopoiesis PAK HONG JIK	14
Korean Scientific Film "Kyungrak World"	17
End U.S. Occupation of South Korea HAN TAI YOON	18
Bongoong Palace in Hamheung	20
We Share Your Feelings IBRAHIM GUINDO	20
More South Korean Soldiers Desert to North	21
Down with the Smith Regime	22
An Joong Keun	27
South Korean Workers Fight On	29
Cultures of the Three Kingdoms	30
Korea's Traditional Medicine YOON DOO HA	32
The Lowest and Highest Figures	35
At an Emergency Ward	36
300,000 Draft-dodgers	36
B-26 Bomber	36
South Korea-Japan Treaty and NEATO	38
Happiness Must Be Won DANG WOON SIL	40
Indelible Impression JEROME DRAMOU	41
A Thought on March 22 General Strike LI MAN KOO	42
U.S. Will Fail	44
The Latest Fine Arts of Korea KIM WOO SUN	46
From Our Readers	48
Stamps of Korea	48



FRONT COVER: Choi Yong Ja, (center) chairman of the Bonghwa Co-operative Farm in the Moonduk County, South Pyongan Province, with co-op farm members. She has made great endeavors for the growth of socialist agriculture and improvement of the people's living.

In December 1962 she was awarded the title of Labour Heroine by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Greeting the March 8th International Women's Day, Labour Heroine Choi Yong Ja says she wishes to extend her best wishes to all her sisters in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Photo by Choi Ryong Chul

INSIDE BACK COVER:

Magnesia Clinker

BACK COVER:

Daisungsan pleasure-ground

Photo by Jung Oon Ryong

3
1966

No. 118

Printed in the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

RECEIVED
MAY 23 1966
HARVARD-YENCHING LIBRARY

TO SOLVE THE "KOREAN QUESTION"

The Twentieth U.N. General Assembly again discussed the "Korean question," and it listened, as usual, to the report of the United Nations Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). As usual, the report was stuffed with falsehood in its attempt to cover up the aggressive policy of the U.S. in South Korea and its consequences, and justify U.S. occupation of South Korea.

The "annual report" of UNCURK tried very hard to paint South Korea's economy stabilized and expanding and "democracy" is developing. Then, again as customary, it blamed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the delay in unification of Korea.

Then, let us ask: What are the facts?

In South Korea under U.S. rule there is no such thing as freedom and democratic rights as far as the people are concerned while poverty is sweeping the urban and rural areas. Particularly, in recent years, the U.S. colonial rule has become all the more vicious, and its fascist repression is only getting more cold-blooded.

In their attempt to bolster their position in South Korea and realize their adventurous course in Asia, the U.S. imperialists have gone so far as to bring in Japan's militarism to South Korea. It is Washington's hope to bind the Pak's clique and the Sato government together.

In the meantime the U.S. government is dispatching large forces of the South Korean army to South Vietnam to fight the U.S. war of aggression.

It was only too natural for the world to see the eruption of the South Korean people's anger at U.S. aggression and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique. The entire people of South Korea, youths and students included, have been waging a bloody struggle against U.S. colonial rule. The people demand: "Yankees, Go Home!" "Down with Pak Jung Hi regime!" and "No Troops to South Vietnam!" They are also against the "South Korea-Japan treaty" which will pave the way for Japan's re-invasion of South Korea.

The mounting struggle of the people of South Korea frightened the American aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique who have put South Korea under martial law since March 1964. Moreover, some 76,000 fully armed soldiers are brought into Seoul. In broad daylight they raided and destroyed universities and colleges and private houses, and brutal forces were used against the demonstrating students. The Pak Jung Hi clique arrested and imprisoned not only students but also teenage boys and sixty-old women. Even newspapermen who were covering the events were beaten up with the rifle butt. About the police savagery even the South Korean publications wrote: "Such was not to be seen even under the tyranny of Hitlerites."

The South Korean economy has been on the steady downgrade—now it has been completely militarized because of U.S. policy for aggression and plunder. And the national economy of South Korea has collapsed. Even according to data released by the South Korean authorities, most of the medium- and small-size plants which hold more than 90 per cent of the total number of factories, have shut their doors or suspended operations. Then the South Korean markets are flooding with foreign goods, U.S. and Japanese products mostly.

Agriculture, too, is repeating a vicious circle every year. The U.S. requisition of farm land, the worsening plunder of the peasants, the destruction of production facilities—all this has reduced agricultural produce, bringing extreme poverty on the peasants.

The per-capita national income of South Korea in 1964 was 35 dollars, according to the Bank of South Korea. Of this, South Korean newspapers lamented: "South Korea has the lowest national income in the world." On top of it, 7,000,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed, or two-thirds of the entire working population, roam about the streets. Then over 1,000,000 families in the rural areas are run out of provisions. A teacher with over 30 years of service behind him is starving; family suicides take place almost everyday. Everyone is weighed down by cares of life; poverty is

sweeping the whole nation. Such is the picture of South Korea, which even its own publications are shrieking: "The worst time in the history of 4,000 years," "A hell on earth."

Such being the situation, to tide over the crisis and to relieve the South Korean people is a pressing question.

In North Korea an independent national economy has been built and the national culture is flourishing.

Whole Korea is richly endowed with natural resources. However, the territorial division and the national split bars the land from utilizing effectively the independent national economy and culture built in the North for the progress of South Korea's economy and culture. The nation's energy and the people's talents are not directed to the promotion of prosperity and advancement of the country.

Because of the artificial barrier dividing the country for twenty years, parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters separated into North and South cannot see each other. Still worse, they can not even write each other. Unification—this is what the entire Korean people wish most earnestly. But the Washington government and its stooges are doing every thing against Korea's unification. Turning down every reasonable proposal of the Korean people for unification, they are brutally suppressing the South Korean people.

In the land of South Korea even the words "peaceful unification" are forbidden by law. They arrested and imprisoned the president of "Radio Moonhwa" of South Korea, because he demanded an end of North and South being at loggerheads militarily, a peace pact, and North-South negotiations. They also ignored the South Korean people's wishes for breaking down the barriers.

This is not all. They arrested more than 10 reporters of the "Kyunghyang Shinmoon", a South Korea daily, including the director of the Editorial Department, because the paper published a reader's letter which asked the South Korean regime to "receive and distribute 2,000,000 suk of rice which North Korea offered." The paper was referring to the offer of our Government that proposed to send relief goods to South Korea for the flood victims.

The U.S. imperialists always put up a smoke-screen to hide their criminal act from the eyes of the world. They do not want the whole world to know that they are against the peaceful unification of Korea. That's why they put up now and then "elections under the U.N. supervision"—another name for U.S. aggression.

Their "U.N.-supervised election" is nothing but a scheme to set up a puppet regime. To this end, they take away freedom of the people at gun point, and fabricate results of the elections

convenient to Washington, the incarnation of neo-colonialism. The puppet Syngman Rhee's regime was what the "elections under U.N. supervision" brought about. But the regime was overthrown by the heroic struggle of the South Korean people in 1960. Now the United States is rushing with preparations for another war.

All this speaks most eloquently for the fact that no one but Washington stands in the way of Korea's unification.

The American imperialist aggressors, in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement keep bringing atomic and rocket weapons to South Korea and ceaselessly stage provocations against North Korea. From July 1953, when the U.S. signed the Korean Armistice Agreement, up to June 1965, the number of U.S. violations of the Agreement stood at 32,697.

Last year, at U.S. bidding the "South Korea-Japan treaty" was concluded to pave the way for the Japanese militarists to come to South Korea, while the U.S. is rushing South Korean troops to its war of aggression in South Vietnam. Thus Washington has aggravated the Korean situation and built a new obstacle in the way of Korea's peaceful unification. Moreover, all these testify that the United States is solely responsible for misfortunes and hardships of the South Korean people and that U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of aggression block unification. Had it not been for the United States Korea would have long been unified, and even the word "Korean question" would have not existed.

The key for the solution of the "Korean question" is making U.S. and all other foreign troops withdraw from South Korea. There can be no pretext whatsoever for the U.S. to remain in South Korea.

If the United Nations wants to be faithful to its mission stipulated in its Charter, it should take measures and cancel all the U.S.-inspired "resolutions" on the "Korean question" adopted by invoking the U.S. voting-machine on the East River of New York, and make the U.S. imperialist aggressive army withdraw from South Korea at once. At the same time, the United Nations should dissolve UNCURK, a U.S. tool of aggression.

Korea's unification is the internal problem which should be solved on the principle of self-determination. No outside interference can be allowed.

The unification of Korea can be solved through all-Korea elections by the free will of the entire Korean people after the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

No one can block the struggle of the Korean people for independence, self-sustenance, and peaceful unification of the country.

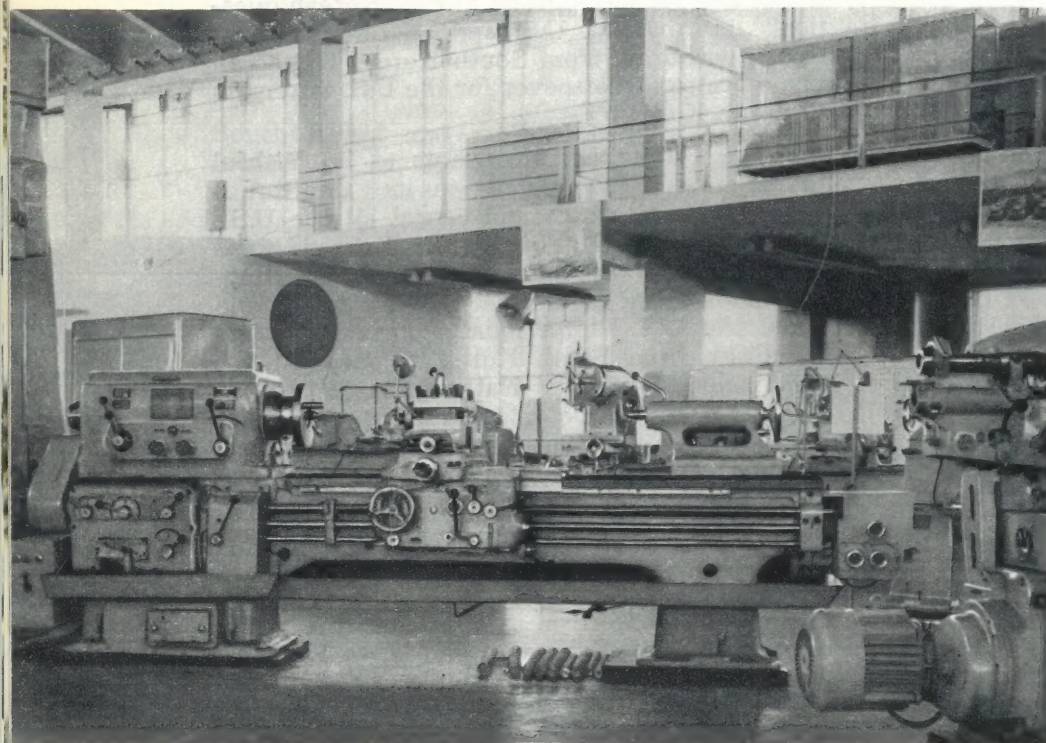


If a country is to build an independent economy, it must develop, among other things, heavy industry, particularly the machine-building industry.

For, unless the country is equipped with a machine-building industry, it can neither develop light industry and agriculture nor carry out the technical reconstruction of the economy.

In our country, therefore, much efforts were directed to developing machine-building industry from the early days after liberation. And what the country has done in this respect during the past two decades can be seen at the Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition in Pyongyang.

KOREA'S MACHINE BUILDING



A Fruit of Self-reliance

Visitors to the exhibition will first enter the Hall of Machine-tools, where some 50 kinds of machine-tools are on display—lathes of various models, boring-lathes, shapers, presses, etc., etc. There is also a model of a 3,000-ton press, 26 metres in height, and a table-lathe "S-85" which looks like a small toy.

The automated lathe Model S1-280 attracts much attention; it came from the Koosung Machine-tool Plant, where it is turned out in great numbers. According to the guide, the lathe can cut anything into any size, any shape as the machine

Top: A part of the Machine-tool Hall of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition

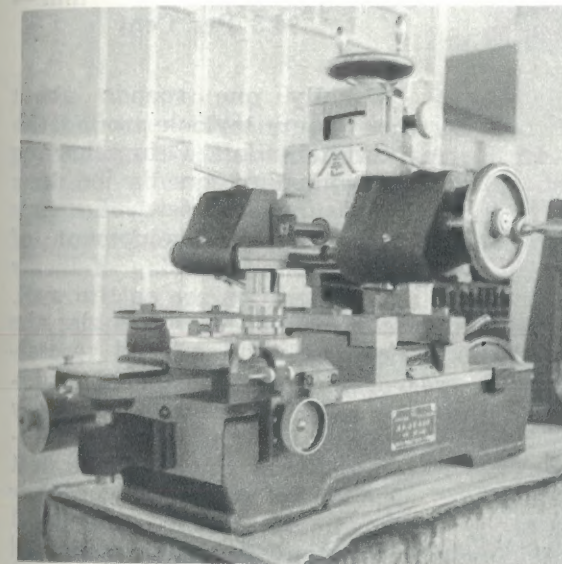
Below: A new model turning lathe

is set. The guide demonstrates it for the visitors. Listening to her, Koreans recall how the country worked to build up the machine-building industry.

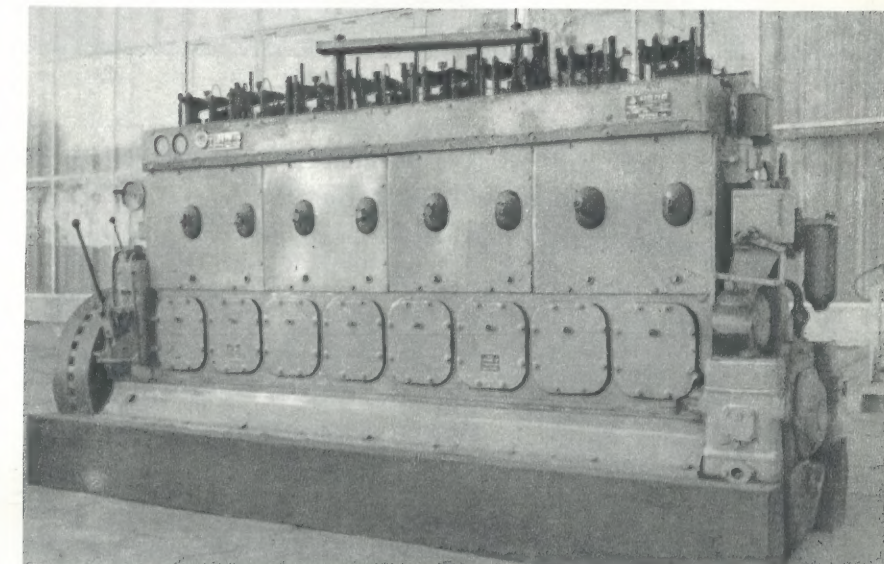
It was at the time of the Patriotic War of Liberation (June 1950-July 1953). The indiscriminate U.S. bombings became worse with the passage of time.

Yet, the country could think about the future and began to add a few machine-building factories even under the difficult wartime situation.

By the time when hostilities



Gear gauge



Diesel engine

ended, we had several factories completed, and they turned out machines for the country's rehabilitation and reconstruction. Then they gave birth to many modern machine tool factories, which today produce great numbers of machine-tools every year.

The country fulfilled the 3-year plan with flying colors.

This process was not a smooth one, of course. There had been so many seemingly unsurmountable obstacles and indescribable difficulties. The country had not produced even a belt-lathe in the pre-liberation days. But the country had to have modern machine-tools in great numbers, and fast too. To this end, up-to-date machine-tool plants had to be built, and the entire nation rolled up the sleeve and began to tackle the great job.

led upon the entire people to a new struggle. The big machine-tool plants in the country were greatly expanded, and a nationwide movement for turning out machine-tools was waged. The movement was for every factory, plant, and shop where there were machine-tools, to make machines. The results were most inspiring. In 1959 alone, more than 13,000 machine-tools were produced over and above the state plan. At any rate, the gratifying results—at least some part of it—are to be seen in the Machine Hall at the Exhibition. From there one moves to the next hall where electric machinery and metres and gauges are on display.

Most of the exhibits come from the major electric factories of the country, such as the Daian Electric Machine Factory

and the Pyongyang Electric Factory. Among them are 20 different kinds and sizes of electric motors, from a tiny 185 w one to the 250 kw motor; there are also motors for mines, etc. Various metres and gauges of all sizes for measuring the temperature, humidity, and pressure, then for measuring the speed and accuracy of machines are shown.

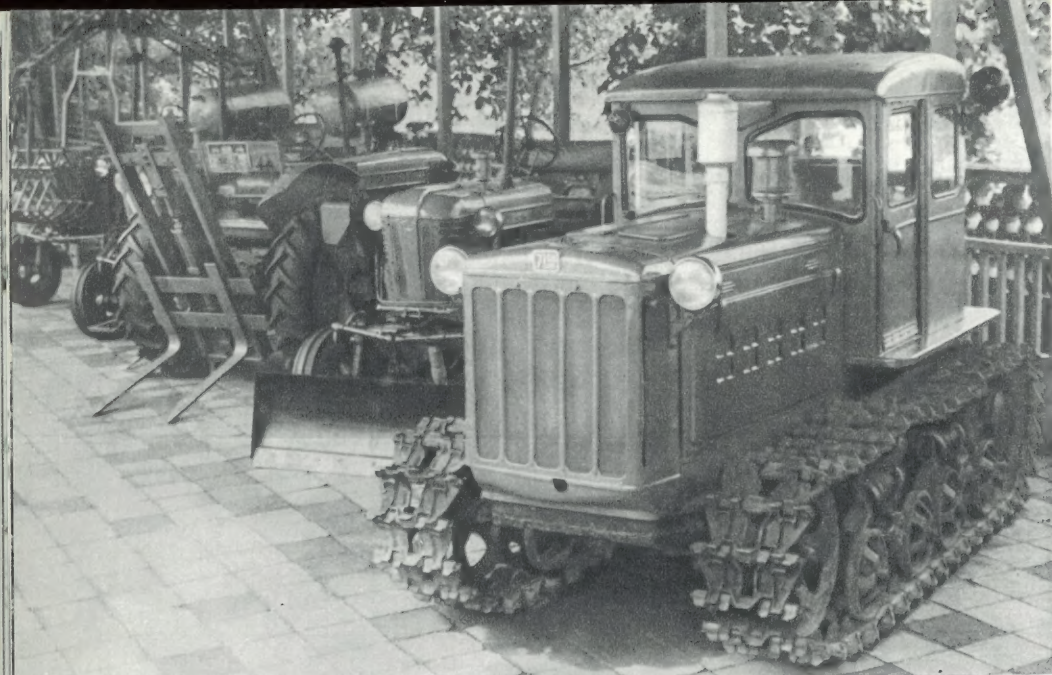
Only 20 years ago Korea could hardly make even an automobile part, but today she is equipped with a powerful ma-

chine-building industry. All this demonstrates once again how correct the Korean Workers' Party was in putting up the line of independent national economy under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance. In the hall are also displayed radio sets, TV receivers, movie projectors, and many other machines.

In the compound of the Exhibition are an electric locomotive, railway rotary machines, buses, trolley-buses, and other vehicles.

The speed of the electric locomotive "Red Banner" is 90 kilometres per hour, the highest being 120 km. The guide explained to the visitors how the workers and technicians of the West Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Yard had made the first electric locomotive.

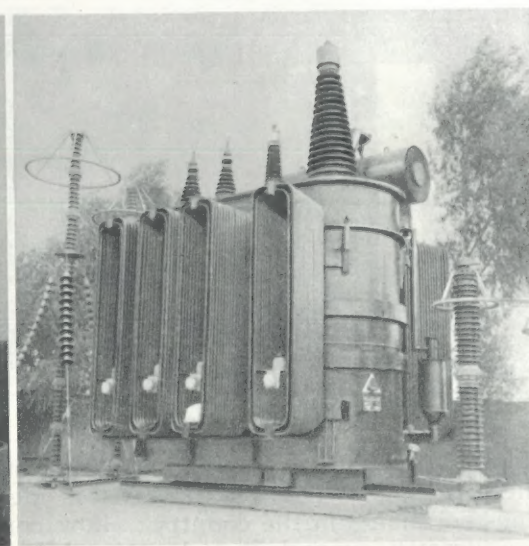
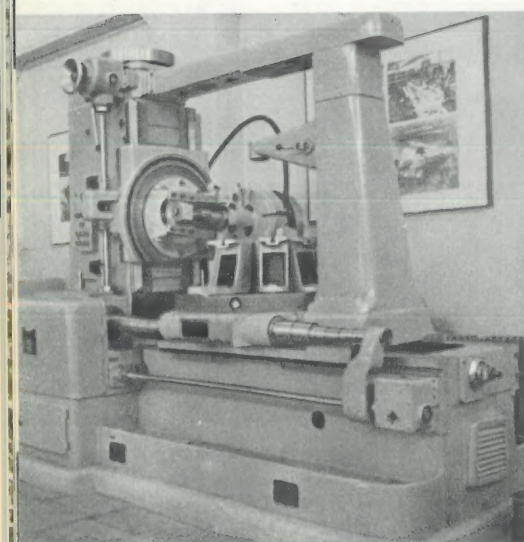
It was in September 1960



Tractors

Gear cutting machine

Large-sized transformer



that the workers and technicians of the West Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Yard started the work. Then the Yard was only a repair shop and had only a few machine-tools. So it was almost unthinkable then for the yard to try to make an electric locomotive. Then there were only few technicians. Under the situation, it was not an easy job to make on its own more than 180,000 parts, which called for minute precision, some 14,000 different kinds in all that go into a locomotive.

They encountered numerous bottlenecks and detours, but, displaying mass heroism and creative wisdom, they moved ahead steadily until they had

the first electric locomotive. They did not take even one year to make it.

There are also large-size mining machines, tractors, and diverse farm machines on display.

The four-cubic metre excavator, turned out at the Rakwon Machine Plant, it is said, can perform what 1,300 work hands do.

The wheeled "Chullima" tractors and the caterpillar tractor "Bumper Harvest" which are on display along with scores of advanced farm machines, are playing a big role in agricultural mechanization.

In the past the farmers had

to toil from morning to dusk on the field, but today various kinds of machines are working for them. So one can be convinced of importance of the machine-building industry in the growth of agriculture.

In the yard are also giant pumps, diesel engines, building machines, etc. The 40-inch fugal pump can shoot up 2 tons of water 7-8 metres every second. One of them can irrigate more than 4,500 jungbo of land.

Self-supply Rate of Machine—
94.3 Per Cent

Usually one spends about three hours to look around the Exhibition Hall. Before leaving the compound one is led to a lounge where several charts showing the development of our machine-building industry after liberation are on the wall.

According to the guide, the machine-building and metal-working industries of our country in 1960 grew 99 times as against 1946, the year after liberation, and in 1967, the last year of the current Seven-Year Plan, it is expected, they will increase 3.3 times compared with 1960. Out of gross value of industrial output of North Korea in 1944 before liberation, the machine-building and metal-working industries held only 1.6 per cent, but in 1964 the figure jumped to 25.8.

A fundamental change has been brought about in the range of products, too. In 1956, the country produced at best such as lathes, boring-lathes, electric motors, transformers, etc. But now, it is producing not only various kinds of large-scale machines and highly-minute machines. It can equip completely metallurgical, chemical, mining, and light industrial plants.

Thus today Korea supplies 94.3 per cent of the machinery it needs by itself. Our machine-building industry has indeed come a long way. But it will move ahead as always and speed up the country's overall technical innovation.

On "The Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" (3)

THE TECHNICAL REVOLUTION

THE strengthening of material and technological foundation of agriculture will guarantee for a bigger turn out of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. And it will also improve the peasants' life. The technical transformation of the countryside is one of the revolutionary tasks to free from arduous labour the peasants emancipated from exploitation and further to eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry. Therefore, our country has exerted much effort to this end.

The land reform which was carried out in March 1946, after the liberation, set free the peasants from the feudalistic exploitation and oppression and at the same time stimulated agricultural production.

After the land reform, thanks to the upsurging zeal of the peasants and the state's active guidance and aid, irrigation projects and forestry and river conservancy works were carried out on an extensive scale everywhere in our rural districts. Also modern agro-techniques were introduced, and the more advanced farming machines and tools were sent to the peasants, and a greater volume of chemical fertilizers were applied to the crops.

In particular, after land reform, farm machine hire stations were established in grain producing areas—now tractors started to work on the field.

However, it was too early to expect an all-round technical innovation due to the fact that small individual farming was still predominant in the countryside and that the industry was still backward and onesided, a legacy of Japanese imperialism, which could not help agriculture much.

Even when the question of agricultural co-operation came to the fore (around July 1953), farming was done almost exclusively by manual labour, and the farming itself was at the mercy

of nature.

Under the circumstances, the question of technical transformation of agriculture had to be answered along with that of collectivization. Consequently, when collectivization was accomplished the all-round technical revolution started in real earnest.

Only with the technical transformation can we strengthen and develop its production and improve the peasants' living rapidly.

This will also emancipate the peasants, who have been freed for good from the yoke of old relations of production, from backbreaking labour as well; it will make the peasants' work easier and pleasant while raising agricultural yields.

Meanwhile, the technical revolution in the countryside is closely linked with the task of intensifying the political awakening of the peasants and enhancing their cultural and technical level.

As seen above, the rural technical revolution was a necessary revolutionary task for the countryside after the completion of agricultural co-operation.

Therefore, the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" points out: "The technical revolution in the rural areas is an important revolutionary task; it aims at developing the agricultural productive forces to a high level by equipping agriculture with modern machinery and technique and by extensively introducing the achievements of agricultural science. It also aims at making the life of the peasants abundant and freeing them from arduous labour."

In our country, taking into account the level of industrial development, geographical and climatic conditions, soil, the distribution of crops, farming methods, the present level of agricultural productive forces, stress was on irrigation while pursuing electrification. And with the successful carrying out of irrigation

and electrification, mechanization and chemicalization were pushed ahead.

Precedence was given to irrigation in the light of the country's geographical and climatic conditions and characteristics of Korea's farming. In our country rice is the staple crop. Usually in April-June, the time for sowing and transplanting the young shoots in the ricefield, there is a long spell of drought, then floods in July-August. It was only natural, therefore, the question of water should come before all others. And irrigation projects were built in a nationwide movement with the completion of agricultural co-operation.

The state invested a huge sum of funds every year to construct large-scale irrigation projects, while the entire nation helped the peasants build medium- and small-scale irrigation works. With the result that, in the six months alone since September 1958, some 370,000 jungbo of additional land was put under irrigation. This figure is three times greater than the total irrigated area in pre-liberation Korea.

Today the total irrigated area of the country is 800,000 jungbo, and agriculture is free from drought and flood.

In parallel with irrigation electrification was pushed ahead in full steam.

Big hydro and thermal power stations were built; and many medium or small ones were constructed in all parts of the country. Now, 95.5 per cent of all rural villages and 81 per cent of the farm houses use electricity.

Agricultural electrification, firstly, made it possible pump water for irrigation; secondly, power was made available for the coming all-round mechanization; and lastly, it made the peasants enjoy a modern living.

It must be pointed out that the country could successfully carry out irrigation and electrification thanks to the rapidly expanding industry, particularly heavy industry, after the Patriotic War of Liberation.

Our heavy industry grew up to supply steel and iron products, cement, pumps and other necessary installations and materials for irrigation and electrification. Moreover, heavy industry became capable of making diverse kinds of modern agricultural machines and tools, tractors and lorries along with various chemical products, such as, chemical fertilizers, weed killers, plant stimulants, etc. Thus the prerequisite for the full scale mechanization and chemicalization was attained. And co-operativized, large-scale agriculture was enabled to effect the comprehensive mechanization. Only when mechanization is pushed ahead with, it would be possible for agriculture to catch up with rapidly developing industry.

In mechanization the country has adhered to the policy of going over from the plains to the mountainous areas, of mechanizing from

the most difficult, backbreaking labour to the comprehensive mechanization. Moreover, big modern machines were used while utilizing also medium and small farming tools.

The result of mechanization has been very gratifying—now one tractor (in terms of 15 h. p.) is working for every 100 jungbo of fields, and modern agricultural machines and small and medium tools are working for the peasants.

A great success has been achieved also in chemicalization.

Putting an accent on the development of chemical industry, the country has sent greater volumes of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals to the rural villages. Now improved varieties of chemical fertilizers, more suitable to the soil of the land, are being produced.

In 1964, in comparison with 1949, the volume of fertilizers applied to every 100 jungbo doubled; the amount of agricultural chemicals used in 1965 trebled compared with that in 1958.

Keeping pace with the successful expansion of the technical revolution in the countryside, the tempo of intensive farming is quickening, too.

In the meantime soil amelioration and improving seeds are being carried on on an extensive scale; a scientific fertilization has been worked out; advanced farming techniques are introduced on a broad scale; and the land utility rate keeps rising.

The per-jungbo yield is increasing. In 1961, the per-jungbo yield on the paddy field grew 1.3 times as against 1944. As is shown, the technical revolution in the countryside has born many fruits. But there is yet much to be done.

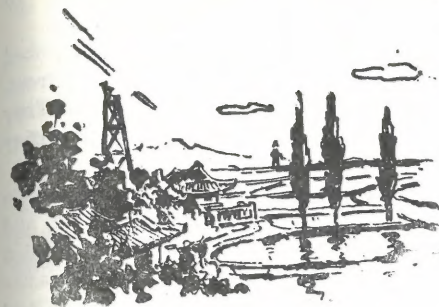
Now, giant irrigation works and forest and river conservancy projects are being built in the country, and the all-round mechanization is going on in real earnest.

The number of tractors will increase to 70,000-80,000 (in terms of 15 h.p.) and that of trucks to 30,000-35,000. Before long farming will be done by machines from beginning to end.

More work will be done in the realm of electrification while various chemical fertilizers and insecticides and other chemicals will be sent to the countryside in greater volumes—the amount of chemical fertilizers will grow 3 times before long.

With the technical revolution, our socialist countryside will give the nation more foodstuffs and raw materials for industries, the peasants will be emancipated from toil and will lead a more abundant life.

The technical revolution will play an important role in the implementation of the ideological and cultural revolutions in the countryside, which will erase distinctions between the country and town, and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry—the legacy of the old society.



A NEW HISTORY FOR A VILLAGE

CHOI TAI HI

ON March 5, 1966, the Korean people mark the 20th anniversary of the historic land reform. Twenty years is but a moment in the long history of the Korean people.

During this period, however, great changes have taken place in our countryside.

Bonghwa village in Kaichun County, South Pyungan Province, is an ordinary farm village, so much so the changes are more outstanding.

Now a thriving village, Bonghwa, hemmed in by hills and heights covered with mulberry and fruit trees, is on the Chungchun River in the northwestern part of Korea.

In the village clusters of cosy farm houses are seen here and there; on the field tractors are working and merry songs are heard; happy laughter flows out from every house. In a word, joy is in the air.

But this village is no exception—it has a bitter story, too, like all others.

To start with, the village was an out-of-the-way place. And the poor people who had been wandering about drifted into here one by one, and soon there was a hamlet and people had opened up waste land on the riverside. Because soil was so sterile they could cultivate only barnyard grass and maize. Even the village had a nick name, "barnyard grass village".

As soon as people began to feel settled, landlords appeared claiming the land.

The vicious landlords took away land from the poor peasants. In the end no less than 355 jungbo of land—how the people toiled for that—was taken by three landlords, and 250 families with an exception of only some 10 independent farmers became tenants.

When the harvest was in in the autumn, most of the grain went to fill the bins of the landlords. In the end many left the village to be on the wandering life again.

In those days, Bonghwa village was a place of wrath and tears.

LAND REBORN

On August 15, 1945, Korea was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialism. The joy of liberation came to the village of Bonghwa, too, like all other parts of the country. And the people of the liberated village of Bonghwa embarked upon the road of building a new life.

The people's power came into being in all parts of the country to carry out a series of democratic reforms.

Came March 5, 1946. And on that date the people's power carried out the historic land reform and land was distributed among the peasants who tilled it.

Land reform was carried out amidst a great joy in Bonghwa village where most of the peasants had no land in the past.

When land was distributed, the family of Ryoo Moon Sun danced for joy till late hours on their plot where a marker stood bearing the words: "Ryoo Moon Sun—4,000 pyung." Of course, they were not the only family who were given land free.

Now the peasants became owners of land, and the yield increased rapidly. The first year's farming after land reform was good in the village. Then the people figured that if they could bring up the water of the Chungchun River, they could do the rice farming and eat rice. Thus, in the spring of 1947 they started to build an irrigation project so as to admit the flow of the Chungchun River into the plain. Once they started the work, they found it more difficult than expected. The country had been liberated only two years and agriculture was still on a weak foundation. Then picks and shovels were about all they had.

But they were determined; and everyone, young and old, men and women, worked diligently.



It was around this time, on April 10, 1947, that Premier Kim Il Sung came to the site of this irrigation project. Praising highly the creative initiative of the peasants, Premier Kim Il Sung encouraged them and helped their work.

And the Premier's visit inspired everyone boundlessly. Hundreds of people volunteered to work there, and strings of trucks rushed to bring pumps, motors, cement, and other materials sent from various parts of the country.

By the end of May that year the Chungchun River flowed into the channels; then came electricity, too!

When autumn came around, how good the new paddy fields (nearly 100 jungbo) looked! The whole field was carpeted with heavy ears of rice! They harvested over 300 tons of rice. In the past they used to get only several hundred kilogrammes of barnyard grass or millet a jungbo.

The village people's life too turned for the better.

IN THE THICK OF WAR

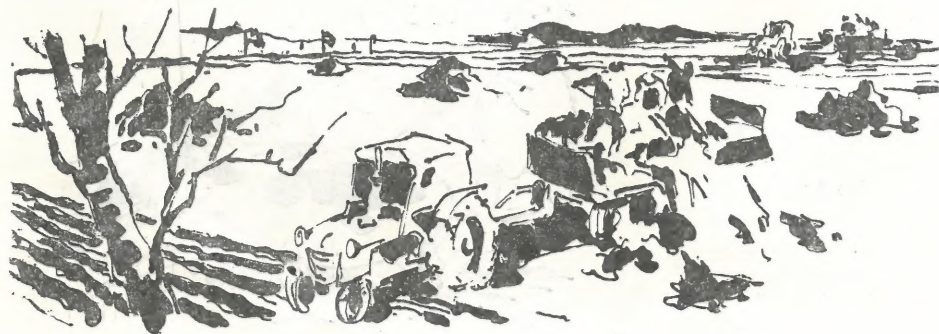
But came June 25, 1950. The American imperialists started the war of aggression on North Korea. A new trial—a severe one—came to Bonghwa village and to the nation.

The young ones of the village went to the front to fight the enemy.

In the autumn, the Korean People's Army made a temporary strategic retreat, and the enemy came in Bonghwa village too. The enemy was atrocious; they burned houses, ransacked properties, and massacred the inhabitants. But the people did not yield.

Soon the People's Army began the southward march again and the village was liberated. The first wartime winter was over and spring came around. Grass began to put forth shoots on the mountains and in the field; the peasants had to till the land. However, in the village were only the aged people; on top of it, everything was short—draught animals, farm-tools, seed grain, and food.

Even under such difficult situation, Kim Rak Heui and many other women of Bonghwa resolved: they would raise the grain for their husbands and sons who had gone to the front. They ploughed, and organized ox-share teams and mutual-aid teams. Yes, they



helped each other and looked after each other. To send more food to the front was all they thought.

The Americans became more desperate and bombed even hamlets indiscriminately—far from the front. However, the farmers were not to be daunted. They built shelters on the field and kept working. They sowed and weeded.

The American aggressors sustained a miserable defeat at the hands of the heroic Korean people, and in July, 1953 knelt down before them. The war ended with the victory of the Korean people. But devastation the country suffered was beyond description. And the village of Bonghwa was no exception. During the war, the U.S. imperialists dropped more than 320 bombs on this village and it was reduced to ashes. Land was ruined. But, the people of Bonghwa village were not to be daunted. They organized mutual-aid teams and ox-sharing teams and ensured the war-time agricultural production.

UNITED STRENGTH

It was around this time that the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the line of transforming the individual farming along the socialist path, the only road to rapid growth in agriculture, ensuring the balanced development of industry and agriculture, and rooting out the sources of exploitation and poverty.

Before three months were out after the war, that is, in October 1953, the people of this village organized a co-operative farm.

In this Kim Rak Heui, Ryoo Moon Sun and 16 other peasants, who had experienced the benefit of co-operation through the ox-share and mutual-aid teams during the war-time, were the moving force. Soon the co-op farm adopted its by-laws.

Most of initiators were those whose families were either murdered by the enemy or in the People's Army—they were the ones who had suffered most in the war. Such being the case, when they added up what their co-op farm had, the figure was not impressive: broken-down 4 jungbo of paddy field, 6 draught animals, and 2 ox-carts.

But the eighteen of them, those in the co-op farm, worked industriously looking far into the future. The state loaned them food grain and fertilizer; the peasants' bank made funds available to them for farming.

Some time later, the Kaichun Farm-machine Station sent tractors to this co-op farm.

The farm used land and manpower most economically and effectively, with the result that they could do various side-lines, something quite unthinkable when they had worked individually. The results of the first year's farming were really good. Their cash earning was as much

as what an individual farmer would spend three years to make.

Now more, on their own accord, came to join the co-op farm and by spring of 1956 more than 100 families were in it, then by autumn 1958, the entire village!

And in 1958 the co-op farm saw an unprecedentedly bumper harvest. To make the year still better, Premier Kim Il Sung came to Bonghwa for the second time!

The co-op farmers recalled the time when they had worked on the irrigation project eleven years ago and bringing up the flow of the Chungchun River to water their fields. And they felt once again so grateful to the great concern and solicitude shown to them by the Party and the Leader.

"Thanks to the great solicitude of the Party and you Comrade Premier our poor village has been turned into a socialist village where the people can eat rice." Thus Kim Rak Heui, managerial chairman of the co-op farm, told Premier Kim Il Sung. She spoke of every heart of the village.

Premier Kim Il Sung congratulated the villagers upon their great achievements. Then he taught them earnestly what should be done under the new condition where the whole village was in the co-op farm, and how.

In that autumn, the people of Bonghwa started to build the Bookwon pumping station and an eight-km. channel in order to bring up the water to the mulberry fields and terraced plots. Thanks to their untiring efforts and great help of the state, they completed the project, five times greater in scale than the one they did in 1947, taking only 70 days.

At last, the Chungchun River was made to water those paddy fields, which had been left to the mercy of Nature, then mulberry fields, orchards, and even the maize fields on the ridge. Many more mulberry and fruit trees were planted and cotton and tobacco were cultivated on hillside which had been lay waste until then.

More lorries and tractors appeared in the village, then mechanization, electrification, and chemicals made the farming work easier.

Along with this, remarkable changes were brought about in the life of the people, too.

Before liberation, over 80 per cent of the inhabitants were illiterate, but today everyone's educational level reached that of primary school and middle school graduates. Twenty-three co-op farmers have become agro-technicians or assistant agro-technicians.

The Bonghwa Co-op

Farm, which was organized with eighteen poor peasant households on the ruins after the war, has developed into a big one to have more than 670 families in it. A new age has come to this village. Water channels run in all directions on the field and machines work for the peasants.

CHANGED LOOKS OF BONGHWA VILLAGE

The village of Bonghwa has made big strides through trials and overcoming difficulties.

Before liberation, the village had only 3 jungbo of rain-dependent rice field and 352 jungbo of infertile land, but now the co-op farm has 478 jungbo in paddy-field alone.

The village's grain output in 1965 increased more than two times compared with 1954, the year after the cease-fire. Poor valleys have been turned into grazing grounds for about 3,000 pigs and goat.

Today the village's population is 4,320, out of them 1,294 are studying in schools at all levels. Among them are eleven college students.

In the co-op farm there are 20 workteams, each having a nursery, a kindergarten, a club-house, and a public bathing house. In the centre of the village there is a big club-house, where films are shown regularly. Besides, there is a village radio studio.

The co-op farm also has a clinic staffed with three doctors and two nurses.

Before liberation, the village had only six tile-roofed houses and most of the houses were miserable-looking huts. But today all co-op farmers live in tile-roofed houses. Indeed, the life of the co-op farmers keeps improving.

The village of Bonghwa is a good place to live in, but it can look for the yet brighter morrow.

Now the villagers are endeavoring for carrying out the tasks set forth in Comrade Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."



Recalling Land Reform

PAK YUNG RYONG

Vice-chairman of the Kangsu County People's
Committee, South Pyungan Province

When every spring comes around, I come to think of the days when land reform was carried out. It was twenty years ago, in March 1946 that law on land reform was issued to materialize the centuries-old aspiration of the peasants of our country.

What a joyful event it was for the country's peasants who knew so well what it meant not to have land.

In pre-liberation days, our peasants had suffered from cruel exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and landlords.

In Borim Sub-county, Kangsu County, South Pyungan Province, my native place, too, the entire sub-county had suffered for only 7-8 landlords. The landowners had over 2,000 jungbo or more than 90 per cent of the total land in the sub-county and collected 70-80 per cent of the harvests from the tenants. On top of it, the Japanese colonialists levied various kinds of taxes on the peasants. Though the peasants had toiled and moiled, most part of their harvests found its way into the barns of the landlords. Every year they were up to the ears in debt.

In order to keep themselves alive, the peasants had to do the farming. But their poverty went from bad to worse. Under the situation it was only too natural that their will to produce was declined to the extreme. At that time, under the feudal landownership no one had given even a penny for the development of agriculture. The landlords were only bent on exploiting the tenant-farmers.

Peasant Ri Dai Bok who lived in my sub-county, had been sweated by farm-rent, miscellaneous fees and debts. Even after harvest he was empty-handed. In the end he had to leave his native place. However, he was not the only one who had such a bitter luck. The entire peasants of the village had groaned under such exploitation and plunder.

For generations the farmers had wished to farm on their own land.

Now at last their dreams came true in March, 1946, the next year of liberation, when land reform was carried out. Now, farmers are

bracing themselves up for the year's farming. They are working hard on the field, holding the slogan: "Let's increase 500 kg more rice per jungbo over the last year!" Floating before my eyes are things that happened 20 years ago.

After the country's liberation I worked to establish the local people's power, then later, at the time of land reform, I was made chairman of the Borim Sub-county People's Committee. From my childhood all I had known was exploitation and insult at the hands of the landlords—I was born into a tenant farmer's family. From my experience, I knew the position and aspiration of the peasants too well.

Before land reform the sub-county people waged a struggle for the 3:7 system. (Under this system the tenants give only 30 per cent of the harvest—instead of half as practised hitherto—to landlords.)

All the peasants of the sub-county took part in this struggle. But the landlords were far from agreeing to this. The peasants, however, resolutely fought to the last to satisfy their demand.

In the meantime workers and progressive peasants exposed the cursed feudal landownership and the nature of exploitation and called on the masses for a new struggle. This fight stirred up their class awakening and strengthened their unity. Now the peasants with the poor farmers as the core came out to become masters of land forever.

One day 2,000 people of my sub-county held a rally. Kim Rak Sung, a poor tenant, who had tasted all the bitterness, addressed the rally to call for: "Land to tillers." The rally filed a petition with the North Korean Provisional People's Committee in demand of land reform.

Surprised at the turn of events, the landlords became wilder. The state sent competent persons to the countryside to lead the struggle of the peasants.

Under such situation the North Korean Provisional People's Committee issued the historic law on land reform on March 5, 1946.

High lights of the law were as follows. All land of the Japanese and traitors will be taken away, land holdings of landlords in excessive

of 5 jungbo shall be confiscated. Land so confiscated shall be distributed to the peasants who had little or no land and hired hands. All confiscation and distribution shall be made without compensation, and the tenant system be abolished once and for all. Moreover, the law nullified all debts that the peasants owed to landlords and ordered confiscation of agricultural facilities that belonged to the Japanese, traitors and landlords and distributed them to the farmers without compensation.

When the law on land reform was made public the whole village was seething with excitement and joy. In our sub-county a mass rally was held in support of the law, where a letter of thanks addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of our people, was adopted on behalf of the entire people of the sub-county.

In order to carry out the law on land reform, a committee to guide land reform and eleven rural committees were organized in the sub-county. In the meantime the state dispatched 50 competent factory workers and instructors to our sub-county to help these committees.

The rural committees conducted concrete work—registering land, making out distribution plans, and doing some other investigations.

When the farmers were given deeds on land, they were so overwhelmed that they were speechless with tears in their eyes. Kim Ki Taik, one of my neighbours, who had been poverty-stricken all his life, was also distributed about 11,600 square metres of paddy field and nearly 10,000 square metres of dry field.

Still ringing in my ears are his words: "Our land has come back to us at long last!" He planted a new marker which bore his name.

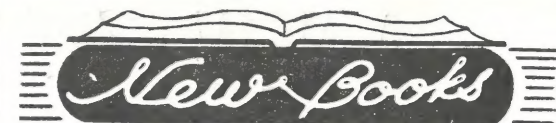
Thus, the land reform was successfully put into effect in a matter of a few days thanks to the hard struggle and guidance of the working class.

Bringing to an end the feudal land ownership and depriving the landlords and reactionaries of their foothold in the countryside, the land reform brought about radical changes in the life of the peasants in our village.

With boundless joy of being the masters of land they enthusiastically worked to increase agricultural production under a slogan: "Don't make even an inch of land idle."

The production zeal of the peasants rose markedly.

The per-unit yields of crops was 2.5 tons under the feudal landownership during the Japanese rule, but the figure went up 3-3.5 tons



KOREA'S AGRICULTURE

A photographic album. Some 70 pictures showing Korea's ever-developing socialist agriculture and life of the peasants.

14.5×20.5 cm.

English, French and Japanese editions

FACTS ABOUT KOREA

This book will acquaint you with all phases of Korea today and yesterday, its political life, economy, and culture. It is richly illustrated.

14.5×20.5 cm.

English, French and Japanese editions

Published by: FOREIGN LANGUAGES
PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Pyongyang, D.P.R.K.

in autumn 1946.

With a steady upsurge in agricultural production the life of peasants improved day by day.

The peasants could dispose of all the products after paying a low rate of agricultural tax in kind. (The tax system will be abolished this year for good.)

Kim Rak Sung built a new house and bought an ox and a radio by selling extra grain.

The agricultural output showed an increase of 35 per cent in our sub-county in 2-3 years after the land reform. Tile-roofed houses for 500 households were built and the number of cattle, farm machines and furniture also increased.

Twenty years have passed since the land reform.

During this period our peasants have completed socialist co-operation of agriculture. By doing so, our peasants completely liquidated the source of poverty and exploitation and increased agricultural production by consolidating the successes they have achieved in the land reform. The agricultural output in our country is on the increase since the land reform.

The grain output alone rose 2 times compared with the time of land reform.

Our agriculture is one of the decisive factors in accelerating the prosperity of our country.

A NEW THEORY ON HEMATOPOIESIS

PAK HONG JIK

SOME five years ago, in August 1961, Professor Kim Bong Han and his Kyungrak research collective made public the discovery of the substance of Kyungrak. Since then the research group has made public several papers, revealing factors hitherto unknown in living organism. Among the papers were: "On the Kyungrak System" in November 1963; "The Kyungrak System" and "The Theory on Sanal" both in April, 1965.

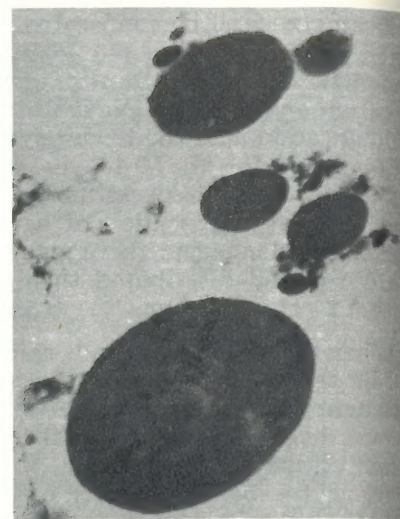
In his paper "On the Kyungrak System" Professor Kim Bong Han confirmed that the Kyungrak system consists of intravascular, extravascular, intra-external, and neural Bonghan duct system, the intra-relations of which are complex while forming a multi-circulation system.

The paper on "The Theory on Sanal" revealed that all morphological elements in living organism go through a constant process of self-renovation and it is performed in the form of the cycle of Bonghan sanal to cell and by the Kyungrak system.

It is the faculty of the Kyungrak system, an altogether different system distinct from the hitherto known nervous and vascular systems, to control functions of all cells in living organism.

Then in October, 1965 the Kyungrak research collective issued more than 60 papers on a wide range of subjects expounding new theories on pathogenesis and on some fundamental questions arising in the field of biology. The paper "On the cycle of the Bonghan sanal to cell in blood-corpusele", which this article proposes to deal with, is one of them—the paper which put forth a new theory on hematopoiesis.

The constant distraction and regeneration of blood-corpuseles has been discovered long ago. It has been generally held that the regeneration of cell takes place only through its division. However, it has been ascertained that the number of red blood-corpuseles increases by 10,000,000 in a second and 250,000,000,000 in twenty-four hours; and all views held hitherto are unable to provide a satisfactory exposition of the phenomenon. Dr. Kim Bong Han's new theory holds that various blood-corpuseles are produced in the



The atom-microscopic observation of sanal of anucleated erythrocyte

Kyungrak system in the form of the cycle of Bonghan sanal to cell, giving an exposition of the fact that numerous blood corpuseles are produced taking such a little time.

If an anucleated erythrocyte is cultivated, some 10 to 20 sanal are to be secured—the sanal of a globular or of an elliptical shape with a diameter of 1.2 to 1.5 microns. However, it must be added these sanal lack in sanal body distinct from the sanal of the ordinary tissue cells.

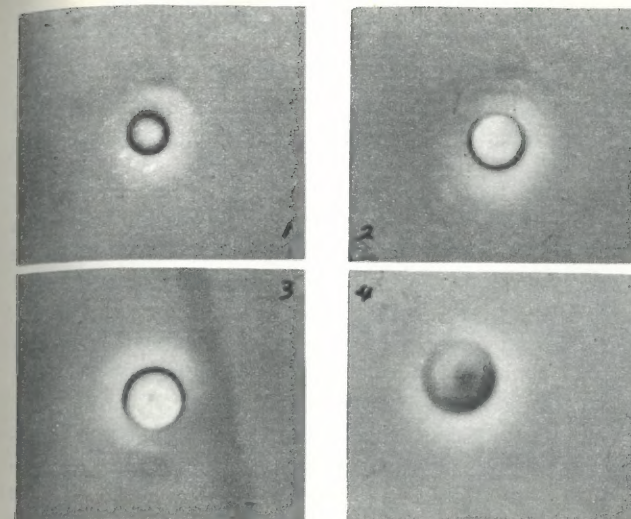
Consequently, the new theory of "the cycle of the anucleated erythrocyte sanal to cell" is of great importance in biology, as it tends to clarify morphological features and the movement of the sanal.

When an anucleated erythrocyte is cultured, it grows into erythrocytes without passing through the nuclear stage, i.e. the sanal is developed into an erythrocyte of a diameter of 6-7 microns in 96 hours.

The Bonghan liquor flowing into the Bonghan ducts abounds in nuclear acid. According to modern biochemistry, nucleic acid is an important element in the synthesis of protein, and that DNA is found only in the nucleus of cell. But the paper "On the Kyungrak System" (1963) revealed that DNA exists abundantly in the Bonghan liquor, particularly in the Bonghan sanal. However, in the anucleated erythrocyte sanal, unlike in the Bonghan sanal of ordinary tissue cells, the absence of DNA is notable; while the presence of RNA and hemoglobin is to be observed.

The chemical contents of the anucleated erythrocyte sanal are as follows;

ELEMENTS		CONTENT (%)
DRY SUBSTANCE	Water	65.0—75.0
	Total	25.0—35.0
	Protein	19.69—23.71
	Hemoglobin	2.50—3.50
	Total lipid	0.32—0.45
	Reduced sugar	0.15—0.24
	DNA
	RNA	0.12—0.16



Anucleated erythrocyte in the course of sanalization

The anucleated erythrocyte sanal grows into the anucleated erythrocyte without exception. And the process is accompanied by a decrease of RNA against the increase of hemoglobin, which points to that hereditary characteristics are to be defined by the sanal mainly composed of RNA and protein, which comes into being in the course of the formation of anucleated erythrocyte. This fact will serve great significance in elucidating the mechanism of heredity.

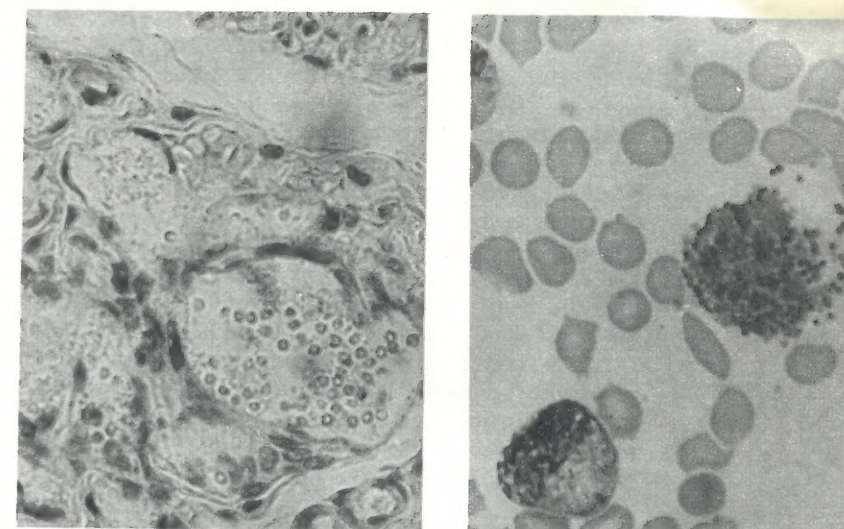
The process of sanalization of the erythrocyte and that of the erythrocyte sanal growing into cell are to be observed not only through the cultivation but also in living organism.

The erythrocyte develops into sanal in sinusoid of the inner substance of the superficial Bonghan corpusele. The new sanal flows into the Bonghan duct-sinus of the inner substance, then to the intravascular Bonghan duct, from where it eventually goes to the intravascular Bonghan corpusele to be matured. In due course, the matured sanal explodes and breaks through the membrane of the intravascular Bonghan corpusele to flow into the blood stream.

It is also observed that the sanal of the nucleated erythrocyte develops into the nucleated erythrocyte. The process of the nucleated erythrocyte sanal growing into cell is similar to that of the ordinary tissue cells.

Embryology hitherto maintained that the anucleated erythrocyte and nucleated erythrocyte do not pass through their own distinct cycles; the nucleated becomes the anucleated with the disappearance of nucleus. Consequently, it follows that a nucleated erythrocyte is an immature erythrocyte while the anucleated erythrocyte is a matured one.

However, the experiments have proved that no phenomenon of explosion of the nucleus is to be noted in the course of the nucleated erythrocyte growing into the cell. It testifies to the fact that the anucleated erythrocyte comes from the anucleated erythrocyte sanal and that the nucleated erythrocyte grows from the nucleated erythrocyte sanal. In short, the nucleat-



Left: The sanalization of erythrocyte within intra-cellular sinusoid of superficial Bonghan corpusele. Right: The sanalization of granulocyte in bone marrow

ed and anucleated erythrocytes take two different courses of cycles of the Bonghan sanal growing into the cell, then to the Bonghan sanal.

The process of growth of the erythrocyte sanal is to be observed in the bone marrow, extravascular Bonghan corpuseles, and Bonghan duct-sinus in intra-external Bonghan corpuseles.

The discovery of the erythrocyte was made by Swammerdam in 1658. Since then many scholars have studied the development and differentiation of erythrocyte, but correct experimental results have been absent.

But the Kyungrak research group led by Professor Kim Bong Han clarified the problem.

The sanalization of the granulocyte is similar to that of the ordinary tissue cells.

If a granulocyte is cultivated, a number of granulocyte sanal can be secured, and these sanal grow into granulocytes.

The granulocyte sanal develops into a basophilic, globular nucleus-like structure and then into the granulocyte.

Embryology has held that the globular nucleus-like structure pass through several stages before it grows into the granulocyte. But such phenomena are not to be noted in the development of granulocyte sanal into cell.

The process of granulocyte growing into the sanal takes place in sinusoid of the various Bonghan corpuseles in living organism.

The granulocyte sanal is generally 0.9-1.6 microns in diameter. The course of the circulation of granulocyte sanal is similar to that of the erythrocyte sanal, that is, the process takes place in every Bonghan corpusele, particularly in duct-sinus in the intravascular Bonghan corpuseles.

In the granulocyte, a kind of white blood corpusele, it is to be noted, unlike lymphocyte, has granules in its cytoplasm. Hence the name of granulocyte. The granulocyte is classified into basophile-, acidophile-, and neutrophile-ones according to the stainability of

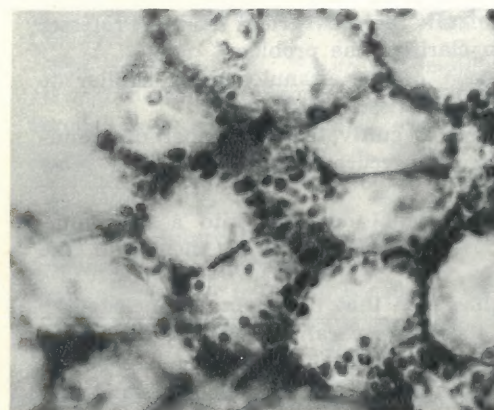
the granules contained in cytoplasm.

Hitherto it has been considered that granulocyte grows through the division of immatured myeloblast and with the appearance of granules of possessing different stainabilities. However, the paper on "The Cycle of Bonghan Sanal to Cell in the Erythrocyte" clarified that granulocyte produces different sanal and that each of such sanal, growing through the Kyungrak system, converts into varied granulocytes. For example, the neutrophile granulocyte sanal grows into the neutrophile granulocyte, and acidophile granulocyte sanal develops into acidophile granulocyte. It has been observed the renewal of the lymphocyte is performed in the form of the cycle of Bonghan sanal to cell as in the case of the ordinary tissue cells. The process of the cycle of Bonghan sanal to cell into lymphocyte cell is observed in living organism, too.

The sanalization of lymphocyte takes place in the lymphoid tissues and Bonghan corpuscles; the lymphocyte sanal grows in the intravascular Bonghan duct of lymphatic vessel, in the intravascular Bonghan corpuscle of lymphatic vessel, and in the lymph node to develop into the lymphocyte.

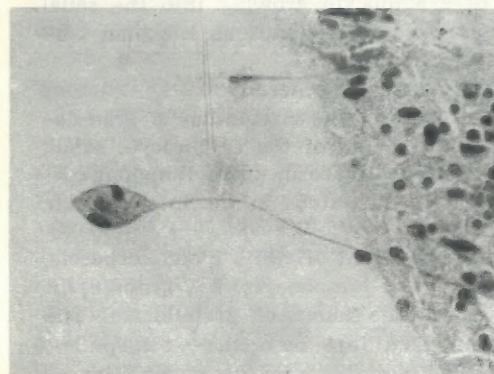
All these experiments indicate that the cycle of Bonghan sanal to cell takes place in the Kyungrak system. In particular, it indicates that the intravascular Bonghan duct system is closely related to the process of hematopoiesis. It has been the accepted view that blood corpuscles come into being in the bone marrow, spleen, and lymph node. However, it is yet to provide experimental data on the basis of various hypotheses.

The paper on "The Cycle of Bonghan Sanal to Cell



← The distribution of the Kyungrak system in bone marrow

→ Process of the growth of the marked granulocyte in internal Bonghan corpuscle



→ The lymphocyte sanal is to be observed in Bonghan duct of intravascular corpuscle, and in its net form matured lymphocyte is to be seen

← Intravascular Bonghan duct enters deep into blood and lymph vessels to form a net work of intra-extravascular Bonghan duct, and then it is linked with nuclei of cell and nucleus-like structure

in Erythrocyte" made clear that self-renovation of blood corpuscles takes the form of the cycle of Bonghan sanal to cell, as in the cases of other tissue cells.

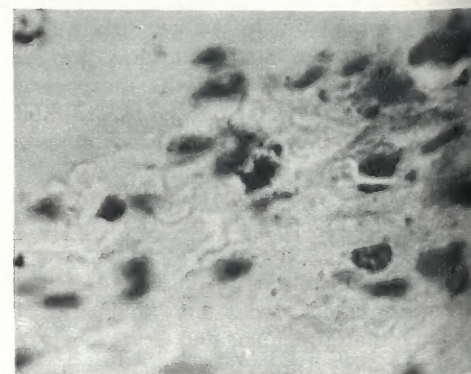
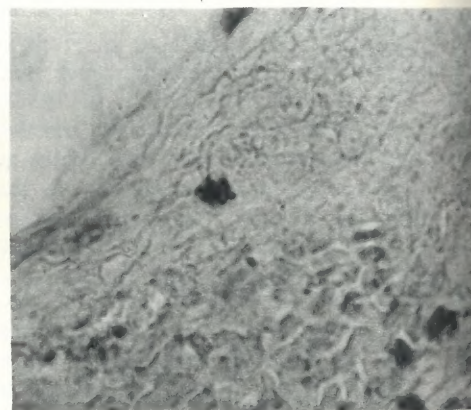
It has been prevailed hitherto that blood corpuscle develops only in bone marrow, lymph node, and in the spleen. Therefore, these organs are called the hematopoietic organs. According to the theory, the hematopoietic organs have many sinusoid inbedded in the reticulo endothelial cell, and the blood corpuscle develops from the cells of the reticulo endothelial system.

The paper on "The Cycle of Bonghan Sanal to Cell" explained the distribution of the Kyungrak system in the hematopoietic organs, too.

In these hematopoietic organs the Bonghan duct-sinus and Bonghan ducts are distributed in the net-form and their structures resemble those of the Bonghan corpuscle. Such structures are found in bone marrow, lymph node and in the spleen, also. In these hematopoietic organs the sanalization of blood corpuscles and development of the blood corpuscle sanal into cell can be observed.

Thus, through these experiments, the thesis brings forward a new theory on hematopoiesis. It is indicated that the renovation of blood corpuscle is performed in two ways: one is through the division of cell in the form of the "cycle of the intra-cellular Bonghan sanal to cell"; the other, the cycle of "outer-cellular Bonghan sanal to cell". Between these two, the latter is more prominent; the former being rarely observed.

(Continued on page 43)



RECENTLY the scientific film "Kyungrak World" in technicolor was produced by the Korea Metals and Chemicals Export and Import Corporation.

The film is on the achievements Dr. Kim Bong Han has attained in his researches in Kyungrak.

Dr. Kim has published four papers so far, startling the world of medicine and biology with his discovery of the Kyungrak system.

Many aspects related to his studies are shown in the film, bringing the spectators to the secrets of Kyungrak.

Biology is a branch of learning which has a long history, but it was not until the 19th century that cell was found and the evolution of living matter was advocated.

Modern biology explains that man's body is formed of cells and there are two systems—the blood vessel and the nervous.

But, for centuries, scholars of the East believed in the existence of one more system—the Kyungrak system—and, on this basis, cured many cases.

Then, what is the Kyungrak system?

The film shows a scene where the needle is being applied to a certain region of the skin, and the needle making a regular conical movement like the hands of a clock. Anatomical examination of the region reveals the existence of corpuscles of a peculiar tissue, which is called Bonghan corpuscle.

At the bottom of this corpuscle one may find thin ducts. (It is called Bonghan duct.) These ducts, it is observed, branch off to the profound layer of the body and to the intestinal organs, and go into blood and lymphatic vessels. And they are linked with the Bonghan corpuscles. The Kyungrak system composed of such corpuscles and ducts is distributed in all parts of the body including the nerves and blood vessel.

Semi-fluid liquid of somewhat yellowish

Korean Scientific Film

"KYUNGRAK WORLD"

colour is observed in the Bonghan corpuscle and the Bonghan duct. When stained and observed under a luminiscent microscope, the liquid is seen producing luminiscence as is observed in the cell. And the Feulgen reaction is the same as in the case of a cell-nucleus. Then the bio-chemical observation confirms that the liquid is rich in DNA.

So far DNA was observed mainly in the cell-nucleus, but Dr. Kim Bong Han discovered that a good deal of DNA is distributed in the Kyungrak system. It is called Bonghan liquid. What is the function of this liquid?

The film "Kyungrak World" gives answers to the question, showing its movement hitherto unknown.

The film convincingly shows Dr. Kim Bong Han's theory on sanal. (It is the small granule in the Bonghan liquid. It is the origin of life.) Prof. Kim Bong Han has proved that the cell forms from the sanal and turns to sanal. (Hitherto it was held that cells start from cells.)

The spectators can follow the movements of sanal, the sanal enlarged 1,000 times and looking like light gray gems.

In a slow-motion picture the film follows the process of the sanal developing into cell. In the course of it the sanal assumes a grape-like form and the border line between gems becomes more dim, then it changes into cell nucleus, and cytoplasm appears around the nucleus.

A number of sanal form inside the cell nucleus and these develop and in the end explode to repeat the process of growing into the cell.

The sanal-cell-sanal cycle is carried on in the Kyungrak system.

The film "Kyungrak World" is not only informative but also of great interest to the scientists of this field.

The narration for the film is done in English and French.



We Maintain...

End U.S. Occupation of South Korea

HAN TAI YOON

It is twenty-one years since the U.S. occupied South Korea.

Today U.S. imperialism in its attempt to bolster its crumbling colonial rule in South Korea is working madly to perpetuate the division of Korea.

To start with, the American imperialist troops were to come into South Korea to disarm the defeated Japanese army south of the 38th Parallel. So they had no right to occupy South Korea. But no sooner had they landed in South Korea than they started to utilize the occasion for achieving their centuries old designs on Korea.

From the first day of their landing in South Korea, the U.S. aggressive army proclaimed a military government in South Korea. Blocking the way of the people who wanted to build a unified, independent state, Washington pursued a policy of turning South Korea into a colonial military base. It sealed the 38th Parallel dividing Korea into North and South. From there on the north and south have been barred from making any kind of contacts at all. Moreover, the U.S. government wrecked the decisions of the Moscow Three Foreign Ministers' Conference of December 1945 it signed and illegally presented the Korean issue to the United Nations, which followed with the "U.N.-supervised election" to set up a puppet regime in South Korea.

U.S. imperialism and the succeeding puppet regimes have suppressed cold-bloodedly all patriotic, democratic forces of South Korea

that voiced against U.S. occupation demanding unification and independence of the country. And they turned down all the just and realistic proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the country's unification. In the end, Washington launched a naked armed aggression on North Korea in 1950. It was its hope to occupy the whole of Korea, and, to this end, it dumped even troops of its 15 satellite countries in the war under the signboard of the United Nations.

However, in the war the United States sustained an ignominious defeat unparalleled in its history of aggression and was compelled to kneel down before the Korean people to sign the Armistice Agreement. Yet, it refusing to draw a lesson and in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, indulges in war provocations; the puppet army has been reinforced greatly, atomic and missile weapons have been shipped into South Korea, now a U.S. atomic and rocket base. Recently, it has built even an atomic submarine base in South Korea. South Korea is a huge army barrack to commit military provocations against North Korea. All this makes the ceasefire in the Korean war most precarious and hinder Korea's unification.

On many occasions the D.P.R.K. Government has advanced reasonable proposals for turning the ceasefire into a stable peace and reunifying the country peacefully. In its proposals the Government has pointed out time and again the resolute and valid principle of realizing the country's unification by the Ko-

rean people themselves without any foreign interference on the basis of democratic principle and through peaceful means.

The Government also repeatedly proposed a series of interim measures such as North-South negotiations, postal service and travel, reduction of the numerical strength of the armed forces by both parts of the country, signing of a peace by North and South pledging that neither shall use force against the other, a confederation of North and South, and economic and cultural exchange.

However, the United States and the South Korean authorities categorically turned down all the proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and they are ruthlessly suppressing and persecuting the patriotic people who are supporting the reasonable stand of the D.P.R.K.

The South Korean people brought down the regime of Syngman Rhee, the arch traitor, who dared to commit every crime against the people to serve the U.S. that stands for Korea's division. Moreover, Syngman Rhee and his gang trampled down freedom and democracy of the people while condemning the people to starvation and poverty.

After the overthrowing of the Syngman Rhee regime, the youths, students and people of the South Korea rose up in the mass struggle under the slogan: "unification is the only way to survival." Their struggle for the country's unification became more intense and their anti-U.S. feelings mounted.

Frightened at the turn of events, the U.S. aggressors instigated the fascist elements of the South Korean army, under their control, to stage the military coup in the hope to check the people who demanded the peaceful unification.

After seizing the power, the Pak Jung Hi clique resorted to every means to oppress the people. However, nothing can check the advance of the South Korean people who demand the country's peaceful unification without outside interference. Nor can the U.S. imperialists save their tottering colonial rule.

In an attempt to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea and to save their policy for aggression and war which is greet-

ed with failure every time, Washington has instigated the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique to conclude the "Seoul-Tokyo Treaty", with a view to forming the aggressive "Northeast Asia military alliance" on the basis of the "South Korea-Japan co-operation."

Under U.S. blessing the Japanese imperialists are returning to South Korea in real earnest, dreaming to regain its old position—the colonial master and the "Great East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere!"

Under the U.S. manipulation they have gone the length to draw up the "Operation Three Arrows"—a plan to attack the socialist countries of Asia including Korea and threaten peace of the world.

At the bidding of Washington, Pak Jung Hi and his company are inviting in the Japanese imperialists to South Korea—they are ready to become puppets of Washington and Tokyo, laying a new obstacle to the unification of Korea.

These aggressive and treacherous measures of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have duly aroused South Korean people's indignation.

The patriotic South Korean people including youths and students are waging a staunch struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppets. These are their slogans: "The Real Culprit of the South Korea-Japan Treaty is U.S.", "No More South Korean Troops to South Vietnam!", and "'No' to U.S.!", and "Down With the Traitorous Regime!"

The past twenty years show that the more wicked the U.S. savagery becomes the more intensified the people's anti-U.S. struggle becomes. It also shows that no force can subdue the South Korean people.

The Korean people will not tolerate U.S. aggression and plunder in our land.

U.S. aggressors should leave South Korea immediately carrying all murderous weapons with them.

They have no ground or pretext to remain in South Korea.

The Korean people will fight resolutely more than ever to expel from South Korea the U.S. aggressors, the root cause of all the misfortunes and bitterness of the South Korean people, and unify the country without fail.

BONGOONG PALACE

IN HAMHEUNG

IN the Sapo District of Hamheung, an industrial city, is the Bongoong Palace, one of the noted relics of Korea.

This was where the old mansion of Li Sung Kye, the founder of the Li Dynasty (1392-1910), stood. After his abdication he returned there and built the palace. In later period, after his death, it was made a shrine dedicated to him and the four generations of his ancestors.

The buildings of the palace were burnt down by the Japanese invaders in the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598), and were rebuilt in 1610. There had been several repairs after that by the end of the 17th century.

During the period of the Patriotic War of Liberation (1950-1953) U.S. aircraft bombed it indiscriminately to burn it partially. After

The fan-shaped, 300-year old pine tree in the compound of Bongoong Palace

the ceasefire the palace was restored.

In the centre of the compound is Jung-jun, the main building, which is surrounded by tall walls with three gates. There are several other auxiliary buildings.

The main building, 15 m. in length and 9.15 m. in width, differs from others in the sense that it was designed for a residence. Of course, the buildings are of traditional Korean architectural style with all its characteristic features—concave double roofs, richly decorated interiors, floors, ceiling, and balustrades painted in gold, red, and blue, and the exquisitely designed entablatures. . . . It must be added that from Bongoong one can have a glimpse of the architectural style of the period from the Koryu Dynasty (918-1392) to the early part of the Li Dynasty (1392-1910). Little way off the main building there is Poongpai-roo Pavilion which harmonizes well with the surroundings.

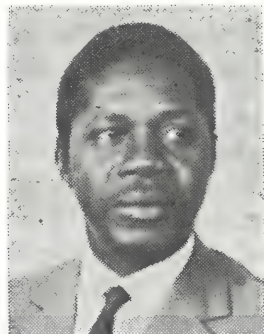
This two-storied building, 9.3 m. in length and 6.9 m. in width has concave double roofs, entablatures with simple but delicate designs, balustrade of its second story is a good example of Korea's architecture of the period.

Mention must be made of the gardening in speaking of the Bongoong Palace.

According to records, Li Sung Kye planted many pine trees in the compound. Though they are not the ones he planted, a number of pine trees still stand there; particularly the fan-shaped, 300-year-old drooping pine in front of the main building is one of the few to be found in the country. It is under special protection of the state.

Before the Poongpai-roo Pavilion there is a big man-made lake with a richly wooded island floating among the lotus flowers.

Today the palace is a historical museum.



WE SHARE YOUR FEELINGS

IBRAHIM GUINDO

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL YOUTH WORK COUNCIL OF THE UNION OF SUDAN OF THE AFRICAN DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION AND SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF ARTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALI

AT the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, our nine-member delegation arrived in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 7, 1965, and spent five weeks here.

Everywhere we went we were accorded a most warm and fraternal reception. On the lovely, smiling faces of the Young Pioneers and of everybody else who came to welcome us, we read the same words: "Mali is far away but lives in the heart of every Korean."

Everywhere we witnessed the fruits of the efforts of the valiant Korean people who are building, with a big success, a socialist society. The plain, as beautiful as a carpet, is covered with gardens, orchards, fields, all well irrigated, which bring excellent harvests every year. In town and country, new, modern and fine buildings have mushroomed. Running water is available and electric lights are installed everywhere. The prices of consumer goods are insignificant.

In the past Korean war, towns,

villages, factories, fields, schools and hospitals of this country were destroyed by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. But this country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has risen up from ashes like a phoenix. This miracle has been wrought by the Korean people. That is why we admire the industrious Korean people who are led by the Workers' Party headed by its founder Marshal Kim Il Sung, the outstanding and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is registering great successes and making progress in technical, scientific, cultural and in all other domains for the good of all the social strata. This is thanks to the spirit of self-reliance of the Korean people. This spirit, which all the people of this country, young and old, display, has won Korea glory and admiration. It is hardly necessary here to stress the vanguard role played by the Korean youth in building a new life. Everywhere—at schools, in working places, on farms—they are doing their utmost to prove themselves worthy of the name of Chullima riders, ready for any sacrifice, even their life, in the interests of the country.

Every Korean we met and talked with expressed his or her implacable and inextinguishable hatred for colonialism, neo-colonialism, and imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of the peoples. They also expressed their most cherished aspiration for their country's reunification.

In this regard we sincerely share the feelings of the Korean people. We extend solidarity with them in their striving for the country's reunification. Presence of foreign elements on the territory of a people against its will, we think, is an infringement upon its liberty and a violation of the International Declaration of Human Rights. Therefore, we condemn and will condemn foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.



Suh Jai Pyung, former South Korean soldier, at the welcome meeting

More S. Korean Soldiers Desert to North

"As you know the Pak Jung Hi clique are sending South Korean soldiers to South Vietnam to fight the dirty war of U.S. aggression. Many of my friends were sent there, too. . . . But it is not too difficult to guess what their fate would be, I am sorry to say, as South Korean soldiers are returning from South Vietnam in ashes."

The above is from the speech a former South Korean soldier made at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang when there was a meeting to welcome him.

He is Suh Jai Pyung, former Pfc, gunner of the first squad, company 3, artillery battalion 822, the VIth army of the South Korean army.

He spoke of the disgraceful South Korean army life humiliated and abused by the Yankees. And he said

that the South Korean soldiers' anger against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique is mounting.

Many South Korean soldiers are running away in group or individually to the northern part of the country where a new life is waiting for them.

After Suh Jai Pyung two more former South Korean soldiers came over to North Korea—Ri In Ho (age 34), the first platoon, 28th regiment, 9th division, and Yang Bo Hyoo (age 25), Pfc, the second squad, second platoon, combat support company, 22th regiment, 3rd division of the South Korean army.

Those who have come over to North Korea are leading a worthwhile life under the warm care of the Government.

DOWN WITH THE SMITH REGIME

THE fight of the Zimbabwe people against the white "government" of racist Smith is gaining momentum.

The declaration of the unilateral "independence" by the Smith regime is a product spawned up by the British imperialists and the Smith clique with U.S. backing.

The British government has long tried to bar the Zimbabwe people from winning independence so as to perpetuate their rule over this country by urging the white minority to declare "independence". They have worked to strengthen the position of the white minority there with a view to installing Smith and using Southern Rhodesia as a bulwark for suppressing the ever-mounting struggle of the African peoples for national liberation.

In order to attain its dirty end, the British government has played every intrigue under the blessing of Washington. And they turned a deaf ear to the resolute opposition and protest from the peoples of Zimbabwe and other African states and the peoples of the world. Now, the shameful Smith regime!

Thus the line has been drawn—the Wilson government and racist Smith are to put four million Africans of Zimbabwe under their colonial rule; they have issued a grave challenge to the peoples of Africa and the rest of the world who are against apartheid.

And now Washington and Whitehall, the partners in the unsavory crime, are trying to shift the responsibility on the Smith regime, giving a show of washing their hands of the whole business. It is only natural that the unilateral declaration of "independence" by the Smith regime should evoke a storm of anger from the people of Zimbabwe and all corners of the world, particularly in Africa.

The Zimbabwe Africans' People's Unity Party declared that it will not recognize the Smith "government" and that it will fight against the Smith clique in every way. It also

declared the establishment of the people's government of Zimbabwe.

The struggle of the people of Zimbabwe against the open aggressive machinations of the imperialists is a just one for independence and freedom.

The African people are united firmly to fight back the colonialists. A number of African countries have already broken off diplomatic relations with England and expressed their readiness to send volunteers in support of the Zimbabwe people who are waging an armed struggle.

The Korean people vehemently denounce the "independence" of Southern Rhodesia declared by the Smith clique with the active backing of the Anglo-American imperialists and send active support for the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and African states for smashing it.

Particularly, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in its statement of November 17, 1965, resolutely denounced the criminal moves of U.S.-British imperialism and the Smith clique in Southern Rhodesia and expressed its full support for and solidarity with the fighting peoples of Zimbabwe and African states.

What is urgently needed in connection with the Southern Rhodesian situation is, as the African states assert, to take resolute steps not excluding force to smash the Smith clique and to ensure the rights of the 4 million people of Zimbabwe. It is, therefore, the common duty of the world people to fight against the Smith clique who unilaterally declared "independence" in Southern Rhodesia and the U.S.-British imperialists who are actively backing them.

The Smith clique, no matter how desperate they may become, will not be able to check the advance of the peoples of Zimbabwe and other African states who are waging a just struggle.



The poultry farm in the morning



Traditional Korean painting "Before My Turn"
By Li Yung Boo (1965)



Traditional Korean painting "Mother"
By Kang Jung Nim (1965)



The peasants dance

"Art Circles of the Peasants"

The mass culture is flourishing in the countryside. The co-op farm members while endeavouring for greater yields, partake enthusiastically in all circle activities—music, dance, literature, drama, fine arts, etc. In the slack season they give performances. They not only enjoy art but are the creator of it.



The ensemble of national instruments



Solo dance "A village girl gathering wild fruits"

AN JOONG KEUN

It happened 57 years ago—on October 26, 1909.

From early morning the air was tense in the city of Harbin. Heavily armed policemen and gendarmes were patrolling the streets, every pedestrian was searched.

At 9 o'clock in the morning a "special train" pulled into the platform of Harbin Railway Station.

Now a Japanese official—judging from all the appearance, he looked like a high ranking one—stepped down from the train in a majestic air surrounded by a large body of attendants. The important-looking figure was Count Hirobumi Ito, the first Japanese commissioner to Korea under the 1905 Treaty.

It came to Harbin to discuss "the Japanese policy for Asia" with Kokohochiev, the minister of finance of the Czarist Russia at that time.

It exchanged greetings with Kokohochiev and other dignitaries of various countries on hand. Now Hirobumi Ito was about to walk out of the compound of the station. It goes without saying the station was surrounded by police and MPs. But suddenly a young man, about thirty, appeared before Ito with a revolver in his hand.

He rapidly fired his gun, three bullets struck Ito. With a shriek Ito trumbled down. The young man emptied his gun at Ito's private secretary, the Japanese consul, and the president of the Southern Manchuria Railway Company.

Then the young man took a flag out of his breast and flew it on the platform, shouting again and again: "Long live independence of Korea!"

The young man was no other than An Joong Keun, a patriot of Korea.

Commander of Volunteer Corps

The period in which An Joong Keun grew up was a very difficult one for the country; it was going through a series of crisis. In 1905 Japan forced a treaty—generally called the

1905 treaty—upon the Korean government, which led to the eventual Japanese occupation of Korea under the pretext of protecting Korea in 1910. Now Hirobumi Ito was sent to Korea as the first commissioner to govern the "protectorate."

All this influenced An Joong Keun's thinking from his childhood—as a child he saw the country being sold out by traitors, and he wanted to give his all to the cause of the nation. He began to study military science.

He purchased weapons with the money he got for his family property, and organized a sort of a military association to train militarily the young people of his home town.

Soon he was known as a crack shot, and he promised an able military leader. While practising military art, he also read widely in the history of Korea from which he learned the patriotic struggles of the forefathers against foreign invaders.

Eventually he came out to fight for freedom and independence of the country.

The "1905 Treaty" evoked the people's resentment and their anger exploded all over the country. Patriotic volunteers were organized to fight Japanese imperialism and patriotic enlightenment movements were carried out.

At the age of 27, he left his home village and went to abroad to start a patriotic movement for Korea. There he met many young men of a mind for the country's independence and raised money and recruited more members.

His father's death brought him home.

After returning home, he set up the Samheung School in Nampo with a view to training young people for the movement for the country's independence.

It was around this time the Japanese government again forced another aggressive treaty upon the Korean court—the 7-article Treaty of 1907. The Korean army was disbanded. The "treaty" aroused the resentment of the people and many revolts ensued.

An Joong Keun attempted to raise a loyal army with the Samheung School as the core,



but it failed because of a follower's betrayal. Now it was difficult for him to continue his work in the country, and he went to Vladivostok at the end of 1907, where he continued his patriotic work. He collected men of the same views; he made preparations for military actions; he unfolded the patriotic enlightenment movement. Soon he was the leader of the volunteers army that fought the Japanese with headquarters in the Maritime Provinces of Russia.

Leading an army unit he crossed the Dooman River and attacked a Japanese garrison in North Hamkyung Province destroying military establishments and killing and wounding many enemy soldiers. The paper Jungro Sinmun reported then more than 50 Japanese soldiers were killed in the battle.

In 1909 he fought a Japanese army of 5,000 in the Moosan area. The battles lasted 13 days with some thirty engagements. The losses were considerable on both sides, but Ang Joong Keun was not to be discouraged.

Then he switched his tactics—he is to hit and destroy the enemy by piecemeal. First, he planned to make an attempt on the lives of Hirobumi Ito, the chieftain of the "1905 Treaty", and Li Wan Yong, the arch traitor to the nation.

As soon as he learned the expected arrival

of Hirobumi Ito at Harbin, he knew the opportunity was on hand and carried out his plan successfully.

Behind the Bar

"I shot Hirobumi Ito, as chief of the staff of the volunteers who are fighting for the independence of Korea, not as an assassin. Therefore, I am a prisoner-of-war and should be treated accordingly." These were the words of An Joong Keun at the Japanese court.

The Japanese hangmen tried everything—murderous tortures and death in the end—to make a homicide out of An Joong Keun, but in vain.

"Do not bring my remains to Korea until she is free." This was his last wish that he expressed to his two brothers just before going to the execution ground where he sent out a cry of "Long live independence of Korea!"

An Joong Keun, an ardent patriotic, fought for the salvation of the country but he died before he saw his beloved country become free. "Think of justice when you see the good and devote your life to it when it is endangered." These were his words. His devotion to the nation will remain in our hearts for ever.

S. KOREAN WORKERS FIGHT ON

THE struggle of the South Korean workers for the right to life and democracy is being waged with greater intensity. The workers in Seoul and other major cities of South Korea, braving the brutal suppressive measures of the U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique, are fighting valiantly to carry their demands through.

More than 20,000 dockers who had long been demanding a wage hike, decided on November 10, 1965, to leave their jobs unless their demands were met.

And more than 5,000 South Korean workers hired by U.S. army units decided to declare a strike. Prior to this, they demanded U.S. Army Headquarters to recognize their right to trade union activities, to provide better working conditions, and to stop all insult and persecution.

The wave of their struggle swept industrial branches, too.

Timber workers in Pusan, the workers of a coal company in Kwangjoo, and dockers in Inchon refused to work. Then transportation workers in Koonsan, Jochiwon and Ronsan voted a strike too, which is spreading to Kwangjoo and other areas. In Kwangjoo over 1,000 transportation workers walked out their jobs.

The fight of the South Korean workers is inevitable because of U.S. colonial policy and Pak Jung Hi's fascist rule.

Greatly oppressed, persecuted, and exploited by the U.S. imperialists and comprador capitalists who are in league with the former, the South Korean workers are on the verge of starvation, and politically they have no rights at all.

Though they toil for terribly long hours — 10 to 18 hours day — they draw only one-fourth of the minimum living cost. But even such starvation wage is usually kept in arrears for several months. Sometimes workers do not get paid until the end of the year.

Even according to the doctored data released by the puppet authorities, in August last year, overdue wages in 21 factories amounted to 106,000,000 won involving some

16,000 workers.

On top of this, the employers, taking account of the large army of the unemployed numbering 7,000,000, are constantly threatening the workers with discharge. And their working conditions are going from bad to worse, and the stepping-up is unbearable.

Skyrocketing prices plus low wages and exorbitant taxes have brought nothing but hunger on the workers.

Politically, under such evil labour laws as "the Labour Standard Law," "the Labour Union Law" and "the Labour Mediation Law", the South Korean workers are denied the rights to organize, strike, negotiate.

A fine and discharge constantly threaten them. They are cruelly exploited and humiliated. Particularly, the Korean workers employed by U.S. army units are treated like animals. The U.S. imperialists forbid the workers from organizing themselves.

Under the circumstances, the social and economic position of the South Korean workers keeps deteriorating. All this promoted them to fight back demanding wage increase, immediate payment of overdue wages, severance pay, and other allowances and democratic rights.

The struggle of the South Korean workers is expanding in scope, and it is developing into a political fight against the United States and the puppet regime.

Especially, a fierce political struggle is being waged by the workers hired by U.S. army units.

They are fighting valiantly under such political slogans: "Stop club-swinging!" "We'll not be fooled by the Americans!"

The U.S.-Pak Jung Hi clique are doing everything to break the workers' will. They bring out their own "trade unions" to check the advance of the workers. But the workers' unity and solidarity further strengthened through the struggle — a fact that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fear most. The U.S. aggressors and their puppet clique are intensifying their suppression of the South Korean workers in an attempt to check their advance on the one hand, while, on the other, resorting to deceptive and fraudulent measures.

However, no desperate schemes of Washington can stop the ever-mounting revolutionary spirit of the South Korean people.

The workers of South Korea, awakened and united, will come out with a greater force yet.

South Korean workers come out to strike





CULTURES of the Three Kingdoms

THE period from the 1st century B.C. to A.D. the mid-7th century is called the "Three Kingdoms Period" in Korea's history—the three kingdoms being Kokooryu, Baikje, and Silla.

The period witnessed flourishing economies as a whole with agriculture making a remarkable advance.

Handicraft made great progress under the state control. Moreover, trade was brisk with the neighbouring states—China and Japan. All these factors served greatly in the development of culture.

The three feudal states succeeded and developed with certain characteristics the cultural traditions of the preceding Ancient Josun, Pooyu and Jin. However, there were many features common to all, as the language, the mode of life and outlook of the people of the three kingdoms were the same. Consequently, there were similarities and common features in their cultures.

* * *

During the period religious beliefs and philosophies of the primitive ages—heliolatriy, animism and shamanism—were practiced in a more refined way. Gradually the ancestor worship—particularly the founders of the states—became the dominant ideology. And this was for the benefit of the ruling classes of the times.

In opposition to such idea, materialism appeared; there emerged the notion of "the five natural elements of the cosmic dual forces," which maintained that wood, fire, earth, metal, and water being the essentials of Nature, all the natural phenomena were the unity of the

cosmic dual forces, which was termed as "ki", his notion was a simple materialistic view on Nature and a progressive idea.

Loyalty and filial piety were two dominant principles pressed by the ruling classes in the code of ethical practice. So the states set up many schools to teach Confucianism. Kokooryu founded an academy in 372 for the study of Confucianism, and Baikje and Silla too promoted Confucianism. Ko Heung of Baikje, Kim Dai Moon and Kang Soo of Silla were the well-known Confucian scholars.

It was around the 3rd century the Buddhist culture began to develop in Korea. It is true that Buddhism served to bring a reactionary ideological effect on society, but the introduction of Buddhism to the land caused rapid progress in constructing Buddhist temples and in formative arts. "General Remarks of Daiseung Sect" written by Won

Hyo of Silla was known to China and Japan.

Notable achievements were made in the fields of historical science and geography, too. From the early period the state of Kokooryu set off to compile a history, which was recompiled by Li Moon Jin in 600.

Histories of the states were written by Ko Heung of Baikje, who held a scholarly office of Doctor in 375, by Ku Shil Boo of Silla in 545, and by other historians. Needless to say, these books were edited for the interests of the kings and ruling classes. But the books also contained legends attaching to the founding of the states, biographies of noted men and stories about the patriotic struggle of the people. Besides them, there were many works portraying social circumstances and thoughts of the people. Among them are "Story of On Dal," "Story of Ka Sil," and "Story of Do Mi," which portrayed the beautiful inner world

Mural painting "Snake-Tortoise" (the Kokooryu period)



of the people against the social backgrounds of the times. These are the precious materials of Korea's culture.

In keeping pace with the development of prose, poetry writing too advanced. Then a writing method was adopted to record Korean with a sort of variation of Chinese characters. This method owed to Sul Chong, the noted scholar of Silla of the mid-7th century, it was of an epoch-making significance in the growth of literature. Among the masterpieces written with the method were the "Song of Su Dong" and "Song of Oh Ra" which depicted the optimistic and firm sentiments of the folk.

The Three Kingdoms Period also witnessed the flourishing poetry writing in Chinese character.

The most famed ones were the "Song of a Yellow Bird" of King Ryoori of Kokooryu, (who ruled the country from 11 B.C. to A.D. 17), and the poems of General Eulji Moonduk addressed to the enemy general.

Notable progress was to be noted in the field of music as well. Wang San Ak of Kokooryu invented Kumoonko, Woo Reuk of Silla made Kayakeum. And several other instruments were used. The two instruments—Kumoonko and Kayakeum—are very popular even now.

The wall paintings unearthed in the old tombs of the Kokooryu period show the popularity of music and dance. To take an example. One of the paintings on the walls

of Tomb No. 3 in Anak depicts an outing of a noble man. There appear altogether some 250 characters—evidently servants—in the picture, but half of them are musicians.

The legends concerning a magic jade flute and music testify the role played by music in Silla.

Records confirm that refined forms appeared in the field of dancing during this period. The "Dance Tomb" of the Kokooryu dynasty and many other mural paintings and the "History of the Three Kingdoms" show professional dancers performing various dances. Then a new advance was made in the mask dances and puppetry.

All these old tombs, mural paintings and sculptures testify the high level of fine arts. One of the most famed wall paintings is the picture "the Four Cardinal Points" unearthed in Kangsu County, South Pyongan Province. Details of these paintings and sculptures show the bold spirit and aesthetic senses of the people, revealing a realistic approach. The pine tree drawn by Sol Ku of Silla on a wall of the Hwangryong-sa Temple was so realistic that, it is said, many a bird flew into it!

Natural sciences also flourished. Chumsungdai, an astronomical observatory in Kyungjoo, demonstrates the highly developed stage of astronomy of the period. Moreover, all records on astronomical observations reveal surprising accuracy, their methods being unique.

The three kingdoms played not a

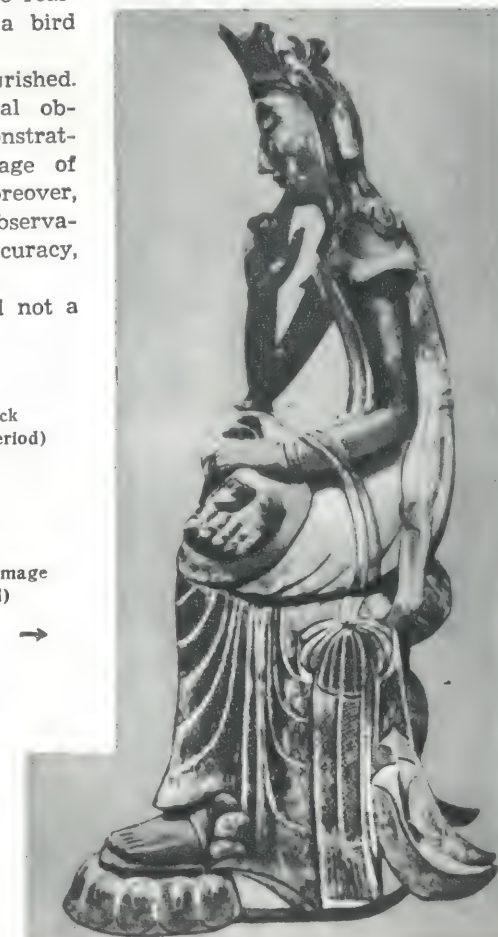
small part in developing medical science. Medical books—"Rosabang" of the Kokooryu kingdom and "Bupsabang" of Silla—made a classification of medicinal herbs and treatment, and they were known to China and Japan.

The development of natural sciences and mathematics exerted a great influence on architecture, metal works, and handicraft. Suffice it to mention in this connection the existence of a number of stone structures and arches. Steel and alloy pieces of Kokooryu, the gold crown of Silla and other handicrafts works are to be admired even today. Besides, the art of tile and earthenware making, dying, and carving advanced.

Culture in the Three Kingdoms Period played a great role in the history of Korea's culture. Moreover, scholars, artists, and technicians of the period influenced greatly the ancient culture of Japan. It is testified by old records, materials, and relics found in the Horyu-ji Temple and the Shoso-in Storage of the Todai-ji Temple in Japan.

A piece of brick (the Baikje period)

A bronze Buddhist image (the Silla period)



KOREA'S TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

YOON DOO HA

THE Dongeuihak Research Institute under the Academy of Medical Science in Pyongyang is an institute for conducting researches into Dongeuihak and systematizing the theories.

Kyungrak scholars



Dongeuihak, the traditional Korean medicine, through its long history has made great development. It has proved its goodness in treating and improving the people's health. Not long ago, we visited this institute.

The institute is housed in a three-storey building in the heart of Pyongyang.

First, we knocked at the door of Dr. Choi Won Sik's office, director of the research institute.

Speaking of the institute, he said that Dongeuihak has made advancements that outshine anything in the past thanks to the deep solicitude of the state and untiring efforts of the research workers.

According to the director, the institute maintains various research departments. Then they have facilities for treatment, too.

We dropped in the second clinical research room where studies are made on surgery. Traditional Korean drugs, acupuncture, and moxa are used to treat the patients.

Anatomical models of the human body show-

Preparation of traditional medicines



Acupuncture



ing the distribution of Kyunghyul were on the desks.

When we asked about the achievements they had scored in their research work, Dr. Pak Yong Ho, head of the research room, told us something about their work.

They have, first of all, attained great successes in treating many "incurable" cases. The traditional medicine has been very effective on gangraena spontanea, spondylitis tuberculosa, and osteoarthritis tuberculosa.

Gangraena spontanea is an incurable disease, and its causes still remain a mystery.

In treating these cases, the staff workers have registered considerable success by combining the moxibustion treatment with the use of traditional Korean drugs.

They hospitalized several such cases. Many have been completely treated.

Many cases of spondylitis tuberculosa were also completely recovered. Among those who were given a new lease of life is Kim Byong Wuk, whose lower body had been paralysed for last few years.

When we visited the ward he was still there. No more was he bed-ridden, but he was up on his feet. He said he would be out of hospital shortly.

There we saw a patient who was suffering from tuberculosis articulatio pedis. We were told that, when he came in a month ago, he walked on crutches. But not any more. Now he can use his legs freely.

Dr. Pak Yong Ho, showing us an X-ray film, said that they treated the patient about a month with the needle. And the results were most gratifying.

The accurate positions of acupuncture and the skill were factors in achieving such results. But, according to Dr. Pak, it has something to do the very basic principles of the traditional Korean medicine.

It was Li Jai Ma, Korea's outstanding man of medicine of the 19-century, who first advocated a theory which occupies a unique position in traditional Korean medicine; it is called the theory of Sasang (Four Aspects).

Prof. Ryang Jin Hong who heads the Sasang Department briefly explained us about the essentials of the theory. Li Jai Ma's theory is that man is classified into four types by constitutions, features, characters, psychologi-

cal and physiological phenomena,—the four types being Taiyang (positive-major), Soyang (positive-minor), Taieum (negative-major), and Soeum (negative-minor), and diagnosis and treatment should differ accordingly.

Prof. Ryang said that Li Jai Ma was the first to extend the classification system to pharmacotherapy. The section has registered considerable success in curing sterility and other gynecological disorders and other malignant diseases.

The institute also maintains a folk remedy department, staffed with some 20 researchers. They have collected many interesting folk remedies.

There is a remedy for whitlow, for example. In such cases surgeons are used to operate on the affected finger and remove the nail. But a folk remedy has been proven effective—pods of crushed cactus over the infected spot would bring a quick relief and maturation.

Medicinal herbs are studied at the institute



When the finger is very painful, the finger should thrust through a hole punched in a fresh egg after putting a few drops of vinegar.

The Department is collecting and systematizing folk remedies. It is their plan to compile some of their findings—over five thousand cases—in a series of books. The first volume came out last year.

To this end, staff members frequently make a tour of provinces and counties, collecting more information. Even remote villages are not excluded. In their work they are given assistance by the government, too. Clinics for the co-op farms and workers' settlements gather information and forward it to the county hospital, where all the materials are studied and selected to be sent to the provincial medical centre. Then the information is made available to this department. So far, they have on file some forty thousand cases of folk remedies. They hope to add twenty thousand in the next one to two years. At the same time further studies are made on the information gathered.

Dr. Kang Joo Un is a man of over seventy, who has a record of forty years' practice in the field of the country's traditional medicine. He is entitled to lead a quiet life on pension, but he prefers an active life. At present he heads the first clinic of the Institute. Besides, he lectures at the medical college and the Dongeuihak Training School, then he has five young scholars under his personal tutorship.

He gave us a brief account of what his staff has been doing in the study of gastric ulcer, liver disorders, hypertension, and others—many regarded incurable by modern medicine. They have attained considerable success in treating these cases.

There are other aged and highly competent traditional medical doctors who are helping young researchers.

Dr. Kang's words were very moving when he said, "I find great happiness in devoting myself to my work. Think of the past! How we're looked down on then! In those days under the Japanese rule, many of us roamed about the streets hoping to find some odd jobs. But today we are given every assistance by the Party and the Government, and I am sure the country will make our traditional medicine still go forward by leaps and bounds."

THE LOWEST AND HIGHEST FIGURES

IT is reported that the death rate in South Korea is 20 for every 1,000 people and the average span of life is 33 years, far shorter than in the pre-liberation days. These two figures are enough to explain the actual state of public health in South Korea under U.S. occupation—U.S. that stands for racism, suppression of other nations, murder.

0.14 DOLLARS PER CAPITA

The puppet Pak Jung Hi regime while earmarking 75 per cent of the budget to the military expenditure, appropriated not even 1 per cent to public health.

Take the year 1962 for an example. They allotted 0.89 per cent of the budget to public health. It meant 0.14 dollars per capita!

Even the most part of this petty sum went for the maintenance of the public health facilities and for garbage collection in the residential quarters of high-ranking officials.

HOSPITAL—PROFIT MAKING

In South Korea a physician charges 500-600 won for one consultation, 700 won for X-ray, 2,500-3,000 won for child delivery, 10,000-12,000 won for appendectomy.

But the average earning of a low-paid clerk and worker is only 2,000-3,000 won a month. So medical treatment is out of the question for these people. Even if an emergency case is brought to the hospital, he would be barred from entering unless he can pay.

Not long ago a woman named Kim of Soosek-dong, Sudaimoon District, Seoul, died of colitis



There is a serious shortage of medical facilities while diseases are rampant

at the Sevrance Hospital. But the hospital refused to hand over the remains to her family because they could not pay the fees.

KEEN SHORTAGE OF DOCTORS

80 per cent of doctors are concentrated in Seoul and other cities. Such being the case, one seldom meets doctors in the countryside where some 75 per cent of the total population reside. This means there is a doctor per 30,000 people. Among South Korea's 1,380 sub-counties 880 have no doctor.

SOUTH KOREA—KINGDOM OF DISEASES

Various epidemic and malignant diseases spread in South Korea. According to figures released by the "T.B. Association of ROK," the number of T.B. sufferers increases by 200,000 annually while 40,000 die.

Besides them, there are many cases of distomiosis and neurosis.

Owing to the acute shortage of sanitation and preventive facilities various epidemics are rampaging in South Korea. Even the South Korean publications call the ROK a "Kingdom of Tuberculosis," and "Kingdom of Death!"



The telephone rings and chief-physician Kim Wun Sun answers

An emergency case is brought in



AT AN EMERGENCY WARD

SMALL hours of the night.

The streets are deserted and the whole city is wrapt in stillness.

Only the neon lights are twinkling.

Dr. Kim Wun Sun, chief of Department III of the Central Emergency Ward in Pyongyang is pacing the room. Now and then he looks outside through the window—he is almost restless. He is waiting for Dr. Son who was called out some time ago.

Presently an ambulance car is heard arriving.

The chief doctor hurries to the entrance to greet Dr. Son, to whom he asks.

"Well, how was it?"

"It was an acute case of appendicitis."

"Send him to the operating room right away."

"But Dr. Kim, the patient is out of danger. The patient was in a great pain so that I had to take him to the Central District Hospital, the nearest one, where he was operated on successfully."

Hearing this the chief heaves a sigh of relief, saying it was good.

Suddenly the sharp voice of the young nurse is heard. She is talking over the phone. Soon a hurried knock at Dr. Kim's office.

"Doctor, they say it is a very urgent case."

"What seems to be the trouble?"

The chief taking up the microphone called the ambulance No. 18 to be ready. Now there is the bell—everything is ready.

The director, Drs. Kim and Son are out.

"Who will go?" The director asked.

Dr. Kim said he would.

"Dr. Son, please go with Dr. Kim. I'll be here," says the director.

Thus the ambulance speeded along the sleepy avenues of Pyongyang. Drs. Kim and Son with nurse Ge Sun hurried to the address given to them.

They found the patient in a critical condition—the temperature was way down below normal, and pains were so acute in the abdomen that he could not straighten himself up. He was a case of convulsion of the stomach.

Emergency measures were taken.

There was a lapse of about 15 minutes and the patient began to feel a little comfortable.

"Thank you so much!" This was what the mother of the patient said taking a sigh of relief. And she told the doctors about her deceased husband saying that she was afraid that the same thing might happen to her son that night. According to her, her husband was a labourer, but one night he got very ill suddenly. But there was no help for him as they had no money. In old society under Japanese rule, no doctor would see a patient unless he got his fees. But her son got sick tonight, and she was frightened. But what a different life they are leading. She rushed to the public phone to call



Operation in the midnight

the doctor, and there they were!

The mother and the car got in the house almost about the same time!

She thanked and thanked them.

And she added that one could not even dream a thing like this in old society.

The doctors told her: "But it is our duty to serve the people day and night, rain or shine."

In our country hospitals and clinics are everywhere to look after the people. Then through the night the emergency wards are ready to serve the people.

300,000 Draft-dodgers

The Kookje Sinbo, a South Korean daily, reported that the government sources gave out the figure 294,500 for draft dodgers.

In the meantime the South Korean Moonhwa (culture) Radio reported 742 young people in Taejon refused to take the physical examination for military service.

All this shows the mounting opposition of the South Korean youths to becoming American mercenaries and cannon-fodder.

B-26 Bomber

In their war of aggression in Korea the U.S. imperialists used the bulk of their armed forces including one-fifth of the air force.

However the American aggressors were dealt with a

crushing defeat at the hands of the Korean People's Army.

No less than 12,213 combat aircraft of the enemy were shot down or damaged by our air planes and anti-aircraft gun units.

Remains of many American air planes shot down by the Korean People's Army during the Patriotic War of Liberation (1950-1953) are on display in the War Memorial in Pyongyang.

This U.S. B-26 bomber shown here was one of the B-26s shot down by Kim Ki Ok, Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, over Pyongyang in December 1951.



S. Korea-Japan Treaty and NEATO

THE South Korea-Japan Treaty concluded at the bidding of Washington is part of its scheme for the aggressive "Northeast Asian Treaty Organization" (NEATO) that the U.S. government has been working to set up.

David Candy, an American expert on Far Eastern affairs, writing about Washington's NEATO commented to the effect that under the plan Washington foresees an Asian army of 2,500,000 with Japan commanding the front—600,000 from South Korea, 500,000 from Chiang Kai-shek, and 300,000 from Japan plus the armed forces of Thailand and the Philippines.

U.S. aggressors have long worked to set up NEATO along with the "Southeast Asian Treaty Organization" which brought out in 1954.

Washington's NEATO plan calls for, first of all, the restoration of Japanese militarism and close co-operation between the South Korean regime and the Japanese government.

To this end, Washington concluded the unilateral San Francisco Peace Treaty with Japan on September 8, 1951. On the strength of the "peace treaty" Japan is no more the vanquished and it can re-arm itself. Then came the U.S.-Japan "Security Treaty", which guaranteed the U.S. that Japanese territory can be available as a base for aggression. Moreover, Japan is obliged to help U.S. militarily in the Far East. The San Francisco Japanese Peace Treaty provides that Japan can freely enter into collec-



Seoul citizens demonstrating in opposition to Seoul-Tokyo talks

tive security treaties with other countries, establish U.S.-Japan joint command, and dispatch its troops to overseas.

Thus the U.S. has paved the way for Japan to join any U.S. military blocs and play an important role in U.S. aggression in Asia. Hence the United States-Japan treaty before setting up NEATO. Moreover, "Let Asians fight Asians!" has been the guiding policy of Washington, for which the question of re-arming Japan and Tokyo-Seoul co-operation came into fore.

Eventually the U.S. imperialists called the South Korea-Japan Talks in October, 1951 when they were suffering one defeat after another in the Korean war. Ever since the U.S. has done everything for the conclusion of the talks.

While this was going on, Washington got busy in concluding bilateral military pacts. And there was a parade of such pacts. As

stated, in 1951 on the heels of the San Francisco Japanese Peace Treaty came the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, which was followed by Seoul-Washington treaty in 1953, and the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek Treaty in 1954. Then Tokyo was connected with Taipei in 1952 by the "Japan-Taiwan Friendship (Comity) Treaty," and the "South Korea-Taiwan Comity Treaty" was made in 1964. It goes without saying all these pacts are different parts of the whole. Subsequent events testified to this. The "U.S.-Japan Security Consultation Committee" on August 9, 1962, drew up the plan for the joint operation of air forces and submarines of Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, then there were repeated bilateral or collective war games. However, the U.S. schemes for NEATO was wanting in one link—it was a formal treaty between South Korea and Japan. Hence, Washington's desperation for the conclusion of the South Korea-Japan talks. More so when U.S. position in South Vietnam became helpless. The world has witnessed during the past year Washington has geared everything for the conclusion of Seoul-Tokyo talks which had lasted 14 years but could do little in face of the opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples and peace-loving people the world over. And the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese Sato reactionary government, the U.S. puppets, worked overtime and used every unsavory means—brutal force, deception, fraud—to have "treaty" signed, ratified, and exchanged ratifications.

The Japanese militarists have drawn up the aggressive plan "Operation Three Arrow"—a meant-to-be secret plan but was exposed in the Japanese Diet.

The "Operation Three Arrow," "Operation Flying Dragon," and other military plans were made by the Japanese militarists under the order of the Pentagon. These plans, anticipating an aggressive war by U.S. and Japanese imperialism in Asia, provides how the Japanese army will move into South Korea under U.S.-Japan joint command and how Japan will be put on war mobilization.

All this reveals that Washington is making efforts to drag Japanese militarist forces into its aggression on Asia and that Japanese militarism is becoming again a dangerous hotbed of war under the blessing of U.S. imperialism. Now the Japanese are actively supporting and helping the criminal aggressive war of U.S. in

South-Vietnam. Almost all the napalm bombs the U.S. is using in the Vietnamese territory are provided by Japan; then Japan is providing transport of war supplies to the puppet army of South Vietnam.

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is part and parcel of the aggressive NEATO to come, infringing upon the basic interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples. It is a brainchild of the aggressive circles of U.S. for their adventurous schemes against the socialist countries in Asia, the newly independent countries and national liberation struggle. It will wreck world peace.

Japanese militarism that had given the Asian and world people untold sufferings under their aggressive plan "the greater Asia co-prosperity sphere," is revived and posed for overseas expansion.

It is only natural that the peoples of Korea and Japan and the people of entire Asia and world should fight against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and U.S. aggression. And the peoples will fight more resolutely against NEATO.

Japanese young people demonstrate, too. Their streamer reads "Smash the Tokyo-Seoul treaty!"



HAPPINESS Must Be Won

DANG WOON SIL
Manager of the Pyongyang Silk Mill



I have three children. Every morning I leave the house with them.

At the first crossing Oo Chan, the eldest boy says: "Ma, have a nice day!" Then he goes his way to school. Seung Chan, his brother, says good-bye to him waving his small hand.

After putting Seung Chan in the kindergarten and the baby in the day nursery, I go to the office.

This is how my day starts.

My hours at the office are always crowded—and I must confess, it is not easy to manage a big modern factory. (The present factory is 48 times bigger than what the Japanese had.)

According to schedule, I conduct my business; there are always a lot of papers I have to look over, I see my assistants, discuss about production, and meet workers in the shops.

Eight out of ten work hands in our plant are women. Of course, I consult with them on production, and I always wish they start the day as pleasantly as I do. It seems they all do.

Our mill has a day nursery, a week nursery, and a kindergarten—so they have little worry for their babies. Then the working conditions are excellent; every safety measure is there, and the factory itself is an up-to-date one. Then for the convenience of housewives the factory maintains a foodstore and a laundry and many other service stands.

On top of it, the plant provides every condition for them to raise their educational and technical level.

Now, 80 per cent of the administrators are women and they are very able. I, too, thanks to the deep solicitude of the state, have become a manager. I had been a reeler.

Greeting March 8, International Women's Day, I look back upon the past and present of the Korean women.

In our country all the women actively take part in socialist construction; 25,000 of them are deputies to the people's assemblies at all levels, there are 90,000 women scientists, technicians, specialists, scores are Labour Heroines, and thousands upon thousands have been decorated by the Government.

We women of Korea owe all this to the State, the guardian of women's rights.

I feel more so because I have a bitter past. When I was a girl, our country was under Japanese rule. The women had a miserable life. When I reached the school age, I did not—could not—go to school. Instead I went to a mine, then a silk mill to work. How miserable my lot was! And, for that matter, all the women workers in the mine! Still vivid before my eyes are the mothers who used to come to work with their children, pale-looking from malnutrition.

But the Korean women did not submit themselves meekly to colonial exploitation, feudal vices and social non-rights.

Many women were in the ranks of anti-Japanese guerrillas under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and fought for the country's liberation and women's rights.

The bloody struggle gave birth to the genuine people's government after the country's liberation, and the state paid the greatest attention to safeguarding women's rights. When the U.S. imperialists invaded our country, we dealt them crushing blows. Women were at the front to fight against the aggressors and engaged in the wartime production in the rear.

The just struggle is bound to win victory and we were victorious.

In the three-year war (June 1950-July 1953) we repulsed the enemy and safeguarded the people's power.

Today our women are leading a happy life thanks to the solicitude of the people's power that we defended shedding blood, and our hearts swell with high hopes for the morrow yet brighter.

But colonial exploitation and oppression, political suppression and medieval slavery still exist on the globe.

I read in the newspaper an article about a whole family in South Korea committing suicide as they had no way to feed the hungry children. Our sisters are suffering in South Korea under U.S. occupation. They are starving and insulted at the hands of U.S.

Indelible Impression

Jerome Dramou
Guinean journalist

HAMHUNG is one of the major industrial centres in Korea. It is situated on the coast of East Sea. Our Guinean broadcasting delegation stayed there on September 8-9. There I was really impressed by the vivacity of the creative genius of the Korean people.

OUTSTANDING ROLE

The whole world remembers the Korean war and attaches a particular interest to the Korean people who fought and continue to fight heroically for driving the U.S. imperialists out of their country. The guides who led us to the factories showed on the way mountains where the most fierce battles were fought against the U.S. aggressive troops.

We looked around a machine-building plant, then a chemical factory, and finally the vinalon factory processing limestone. What we saw there surpassed our imagination, and the visit was extremely instructive to us. At the machine-building plant, I saw a giant 3,000-ton press, an 8-metre turning lathe. I was particularly impressed by the outstanding role played by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great



leader of the Korean people.

At every factory we heard that Premier Kim Il Sung had given them on-the-spot instructions and encouraged all the workers every time they encountered difficulties. We found that it was thanks to the energetic leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea that the successes achieved by the Korean people were so great. Their great successes have been registered under the slogan: "Relying on our own efforts, let's carry the revolution through to the end!"

To us from regions of Africa, the experience of the working people of Korea constitutes a

precious encouragement in our struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. We know also that every victory of the Korean people, in whatever domain, reinforces the struggle of the revolutionary peoples against the imperialists who think their system of exploitation must prevail everywhere in the world even at the price of the blood of the oppressed people.

NURSERY

During our inspection of the machine-building plant, we were asked to visit a nursery to our delight. The welcome by the little hosts was most enthusiastic. We were led into a room for children of the ages four and five. To entertain their guests the children decided to give a performance. For 15 minutes they danced and sang songs. How adorable they were! That short, pleasant while we spent together with the children enabled us to grasp the importance Korea attaches to the education of the little ones, who will join in the struggle for the prosperity and development of a unified Korea. I was very much moved.

We also visited a co-operative farm in the vicinity of the city. It was called "Red Star." The vast, well-worked fields, dotted with tractors, criss-crossed with irrigation canals, the beautiful orchards on the hillside, etc. well spoke of the high technical level the Korean agriculture has attained.

Our impressions on Korea are indelibly deep.

imperialists. And our hatred for the enemy knows no end.

It happens not only in South Korea, but also everywhere under U.S. occupation. In South Vietnam, mothers and innocent children are murdered cold-bloodedly. The patriots and women of Vietnam, Congo, Venezuela and other countries are fighting against imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism and for genuine people's power and children's welfare and women's rights.

The women of our country express militant solidarity with the women of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and capitalist countries who are fighting for women's rights, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism.

I feel confident that the women over the world will join their strength and win a happy life.

It is because our struggle is a just one and our cause coincides with the law-governing development of history.

A Thought on March 22 General Strike

LI MAN KOO

Supervisor
Pyongyang Railway Classification Yard
Pyongyang Railway Bureau

ON every March 22 I can not help remembering once again the March 22 General Strike that took place in 1947 in South Korea.

The strike dealt a telling blow at the U.S. aggressors and demonstrated the indomitable spirit and strength of the people.

The strike is still fresh in my mind not only because I took part in it but also my thoughts are always with the fighting South Korean working-class.

My home was in Yangpyong in Kyungki Province. From my childhood I had to hunt for a work. When I was 18, (that was in 1946) I got a job at Chungnyangri railway classification yard outside Seoul. I was an assistant to the engineer.

In September, 1945 the U.S. imperialists came to occupy South Korea, and they suppressed and persecuted the people atrociously. To be sure, there was the people's uprising in October, 1946 against the Yankees and their lackeys. Ever since the U.S. imperialists greatly frightened by the uprising, kept a close eye on the railway workers who had taken the lead in the September strike—the prelude to the October uprising. Attacks on the democratic forces were intensified, too.

On March 1, 1947, a commemoration meeting was held in Seoul to mark the anniversary of the March 1 Movement (the 1919 nation-wide uprising against Japan's occupation of Korea). The U.S. murderers and the puppet policemen opened fire on the people who were at the meeting, killing and wounding many. Then they arrested and imprisoned innocent people en masse and discharged many railway workers who had attend the meeting.

This aroused great indignation among the entire South Korean people, and it became the spark of the March 22 general strike.

Greatly enraged, the workers decided to go

into strike demanding reinstatement of the discharged workers. We organized a committee to prepare for the struggle, and under the leadership of the committee we staged a 24-hour walk-out.

On the eve of the strike Li Won Bin, he was a train engineer, told this to me: "Nothing has been changed though the country is liberated. The U.S. aggressors are no less savage than the Japanese imperialists and they are oppressing and slaughtering us. Now they want to turn South Korea into a perpetual colony. That's why they scuttled the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission for establishing a united government for Korea. They are scheming to set up a puppet government with their running dogs. In North Korea the people are the masters of the country. There Labour Law, Land Reform, and other democratic reforms have been taken place already. We must stand up and fight against the Yankees and their followers until victory is won. Only then can we lead a happy life like the workers in North Korea."

Of course, his words were those of everyone. But what he said specially struck me home.

At 4 next morning a bonfire was lighted on the top of Mt. Kwanak. It was the signal for the general strike. In a flash leaflets were scattered all over the compound of the railway station—in the crowded waiting-rooms, on the platforms, and in the station plaza. Announcing the strike, the leaflets demanded the resumption of the work of the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission, prohibition of terrorist outrages, release of all the arrested patriots, and annulment of warrants of arrest, freedom of trade union activities and democratic labour law, and immediate punishment of the policemen who committed outrages at the March 1 commemoration meeting.

We engine drivers stamped out the fire of the locomotives and gave a long whistle as the signal of the strike. News came to us that all the tramcars in Seoul had stopped. Thus the strike started.

By 9 in the morning the workers of 40 factories and mills, large and small, including the Ryongsan iron workshop, the Dongyang Textile Mill, etc. laid down tools. Then demonstrations and mass rallies followed. Pouring out into the streets, the demonstrators, breaking down the terrorists' violent obstructions, marched shouting militant slogans. Students, citizens, and peasants from the outskirts of Seoul joined the ranks of the demonstrators.

The wave of strike swept all over the country in no time: in all major cities and industrial centres of South Korea—Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, Inchon, Kunsan, Bupyeong, Mokpo, Samchok, Chunchon, Chongju, Andong, Iri—some 200,000 workers all at once left their job; about 150,000 peasants and over 80,000 students and citizens too joined our struggle.

The strike developed into a mass struggle of over 500,000 people. And most of the factories, railways, transport and communications, and other branches stood standstill.

Thus, the March 22 General Strike demonstrated the fighting spirit and strength of the workers and people, dealing telling blows at the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs who disrupted the work of the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission and were suppressing the democratic forces in an attempt to divide Korea and turn South Korea into their perpetual colony.

Yet, Washington did not abandon the line of setting up a puppet regime in South Korea. Therefore, in order to smash the new machination of U.S. imperialism, the workers and people kept on waging staunch national salvation struggles—the February 7 National Salvation

Struggle in 1948, and the struggle against the May 10 separate election, etc.

I came over to North Korea during the Korean war (June 1950—July 1953).

I, who had been a day-labourer in South Korea, graduated from a university here. Now I am a supervisor in the Pyongyang Railway Classification Yard, experiencing fully the goodness of the social system which I longed for so much in the past. My life is a worthwhile one.

Yet, I cannot forget even for a moment South Korea still under U.S. occupation. My heart was with the fighting South Korean people when they rose up in the April 19 (1960) Uprising to knock off the Syngman Rhee's puppet regime, in the June 3 (1964) Struggle against the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi's "South Korea-Japan talks", and in the August Struggle last year.

Toward the end of last year there was a rally in our Yard. It was to express our support for the workers of South Korea who were fighting resolutely for the improvement of their life and democratic rights. At the meeting I strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who were madly trying to check the struggle, adding that I supported whole-heartedly the South Korean workers.

No matter how desperate they may be, the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings, the Pak Jung Hi clique, never can dampen the fighting spirit of the South Korean people who have been fighting against the U.S. imperialists from the first day of U.S. occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. aggressors will surely be driven away from South Korea; the country's unification, the earnest wish of the entire Korean people, will surely come about.

(Continued from page 16)

The new theory re-confirms the principles of the "theory on sanal" which elucidated that all tissues are renewed in the form of the cycle of "Bonghan sanal to cell" through the Kyungrak system.

* * *

The theory on "the cycle of Bonghan sanal to cell" in the blood corpuscle-cell is completely distinct from the theory of hematology. This discovery will become a key to solving various questions in hematology. In

the case of anaemia, the intra-extravascular Bonghan corpuscles grow in size and number while the intra-vascular Bonghan ducts are enlarged. Then the intra-Bonghan duct system accelerates the process of hematopoiesis and function of compensation.

The new paper will ascertain the causes of anaemia, leukaemia, and other blood diseases and their pathological processes to make a great contribution to the promotion of health of mankind. It has also clarified the ceaseless flowing of the cells in living organism, unlike the tissue cells, in "the cycle of the Bonghan sanal to cell."

U.S. Will Fail

FOR some time the U.S. imperialists were quite sure the situation in South Vietnam would turn for the better for them as soon as the rainy season is over. True, the rainy season added pains to the American aggressors who are having a great difficulty—to say the least—at the hands of the Liberation Army of South Vietnam. And the rainy season hindered greatly their “joint operations” and “mechanized units.” So the U.S. imperialists have been desperate since the end of the rainy season—more reinforcements are brought in to attack the Liberation Army and liberated areas from the air and on the ground.

However, the situation is far from turning better for them even after the rainy season.

In the meantime, the Liberation Army stepped up its activities; they have been making continuous attacks everywhere; their tactics vary—enveloping movements, surprise attacks, ambushes, etc. In the War Zone “D” 500 U.S. soldiers were wiped out; more than 2,500 enemy troops including over 1,000 U.S. troops were encircled in Plei Me; in the three-hour Bau Bang Battle the Liberation Army killed more than 2,000 U.S. armymen in a surprise attack, the sudden assaults on the Da Nang base and Chu Lai base netted 127 U.S. aircraft and knocked off over 580 U.S. troops in no more than 20 minutes.

All this shows that despite all the reinforcements that the U.S. forces are bragging about, the South Vietnam Liberation Army and partisans still hold the initiative in the war. Thus, the adventurous plans of the White House and the Pentagon for turning the tables in the war in the dry season have



Every day U.S. air planes are shot down in Vietnam

been shattered miserably, and the myth about “technical superiority” and “invincibility” of the U.S. was once again smashed.

All this has been another eloquent evidence that the aggressors can never bring the people to their knees—the people who having decided to shape their own destiny, have started to fight. Surely invincible are the Vietnamese people who are waging the just war; they know why they are fighting and are confident of victory.

As is known to the whole world, the U.S. imperialists headed by Johnson have been working like mad to escalate the war by stages in Vietnam in their attempt to recover from the shameful defeats they are suffering. Johnson has reinforced the U.S. army in South Vietnam: Washington had only

30,000 men at the beginning of 1965, but now the figure exceeds 170,000 strong. On top of it, up-to-date bombers, guided missiles, and large calibre guns were brought into South Vietnam on an extensive scale and great numbers of troops were dragged in from South Korea and other satellite countries.

This is not all. U.S. imperialism reorganized the “U.S. Military Advisors Headquarters” in South Vietnam into “U.S. Command” to meet the needs of the war which keeps expanding.

The Pentagon is even using, to the horror of the world, poisonous chemicals, poison-gas included, to commit wanton destruction of human lives. Now they are planning a germ warfare. To this end the U.S. bacteriological and chemical warfare units were transferred from Japan.

On the other hand, American troops are standing at the first front to wage the most savage war. Then B-52 strategic bombers are used, poison gas, phosphoric bombs, and napalm bombs are dropped. It is their motto: “Kill everything, destroy everything!”

Meanwhile, in order to raise the sinking morale of both the U.S. and puppet soldiers and to quiet the anti-war sentiments back in the United States, Washington's rulers are making quite a noise about their “technical superiority”.

Notwithstanding all their desperation the situation is getting only worse for them.

In the meantime the Liberation Army has accumulated much experience in the war and keeps wiping out the U.S. aggressive troops and the puppet soldiers. The U.S. is suffering one blow after another, day and night, in the rainy season or the dry season, and in the mountainous areas and on the plains. Contrary to their expectations, the U.S. aggressors, who have been counting so much on the dry season, are only made to suffer more.

Yet U.S. imperialism is still reluctant to get out of South Vietnam and refuses to abandon the course of aggression.

Then, what is behind the big war gambling of the U.S.? Through this

war the U.S. is hoping to realize what they could not do in the Korean war; supremacy over Asia, suppression of the world-wide movement for national-liberation, overthrow of the socialist countries and neutralist nations. They would also find an outlet for the deteriorating U.S. economy.

Therefore, Johnson is willing to sacrifice unlimitedly human lives and blood, if it is for “victory” in Vietnam.

On November 11, in Washington there was a Johnson-Rusk-McNamara conference where they decided to increase the number of U.S. and satellite troops in South Vietnam to 300,000.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists have stepped up their bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam—everyday hundreds of aircraft are sent. They are most anxious to expand the war in Laos by instigating the reactionary troops there; they are staging provocations seriously menacing the security and neutrality of Cambodia.

As is seen above, the Johnson administration is doing its best to find a way out for their irrevocable position by expanding the war of aggression in South Vietnam.

But, never can U.S. imperialism save itself from the final defeat no matter whatever risks it may choose to run.

Today the people and the Liberation Army of South Vietnam with inimitable courage and heroism are successfully wiping out the enemy, and the people and heroic fighters of Democratic Vietnam who have shot down more than 800 U.S. aircraft are ready for any eventuality. The entire Vietnamese people are reaffirming their resolute determination to fight to the end until they drive out every U.S. aggressor from their homeland and win the final victory, no matter how long it may last.

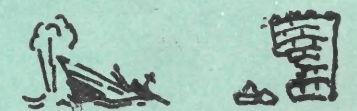
The peoples of Asia and the world vehemently condemn U.S. imperialism which is expanding the war of aggression in Vietnam, and they are expressing their firm solidarity with the fighting Vietnamese people. Even in the United States itself the people's resistance to the shameful war of aggression the U.S. ruling circles are conducting in Vietnam is growing.

Should U.S. imperialism go on tracing the risky road of war escalation, more miserable defeats will be its lot.

U.S. imperialism must promptly stop the reckless war of aggression and withdraw all its murderous weapons and military personnel from South Vietnam, and the Vietnam question must be settled by the Vietnamese people themselves.



☆
South Vietnamese guerrillas showering bullets on the Yankees and puppet Saigon soldiers
☆





Traditional Korean painting "Heroes of Urang" by Li Hyup, 1935

THE LATEST FINE ARTS OF KOREA

KIM WOO SUN

LAST year, a great number of Korean paintings and sculptures were exhibited at home and abroad on many occasions. Particularly, the 8th national fine arts exhibition held in Pyongyang

Traditional Korean painting "Autumn" by Jung Jong Yu, 1955



was a good occasion showing new achievements in the field. On display at the exhibition were nearly 800 items of paintings, sculptures, graphic arts, art goods, industrial art, stage settings, etc.

Among them were many works on revolutionary themes—Korean people's armed struggle against Japanese imperialism in the thirties, their Patriotic War of Liberation (June 1950-July 1953), and the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

There were also many works depicting the struggle of the North Korean people for socialist construction, and their life and activity. Then there were also many works of historical themes, as well as portraits, landscapes, and other works. At the exhibition were also many new young artists' works.

The exhibition showed that the traditional Korean painting has become the leading vehicle for our painters.

Korean painting has a long tradition with distinct techniques and

approach.

The works, "Sewers of the Partisan Unit," "Kosung People Aiding the Front," "Bus Conductor," "The First Work," and others intuitively showed how far the art of Korean paintings has come.

Our painters have made efforts to regenerate the traditional technique—bright and simple, rejecting dark and stagnation. Varied contemporary themes were conceived. Inheriting the brilliant heritage of the Korean painting, they studied a new technique easy to be understood by the people. Another appreciable feature was the fact that



Traditional Korean painting "Plum-tree" by Li Suk Ho, 1955

more colours were used.

What attracted attention of the visitors at the exhibition were several paintings on "Fairies" based on legends of the land. There were many works also describing the noble-hearted Korean women, such as Korean paintings "Early Summer" and "Mother."

Woman has been one of the favourite themes for our painters. "The Beauty" is a famous painting of our country of the 19th century. But the Korean painting "Mother" recently displayed gave a vivid portrayal of the inner world of the Korean women, beautiful, simple, and diligent.

The painter succeeded in depicting not only the external beauty of the Korean women but also their noble inner world. Besides, Korean paintings "Plum-tree," "Battle on the Koojoo Walls," "Before My Turn" and other works brought out remarkably ideological contents.

In the field of oil paintings, too, our painters did everything to emphasize national characteristics and the inner world of man on the canvas. They made efforts to adopt technique of vivid description of the traditional painting to oil paintings which can be seen in such works as "Arduous March," "At Kangsun Shortly After the Cessation of War," "The Beacon of Bochunbo," etc.

The oil paintings which dealt with the struggle of the smelters well showed the fighting spirit and optimism of the steelmakers of the Chullima era with the strong line and clear colours.



Traditional Korean painting "The Early Summer" by Li Kun Yung, 1955

Traditional Korean painting "Battle for Liberation of Pyongyang" by Li Yung Sik, 1965



Such revolutionary and militant works as "Fighters on Height 1211," "Indignation" were some of the outstanding ones. Particularly, "Indignation" has been a success in showing realistically the sharp contradictions between men.

Our sculptors who have produced many excellent works including the Chullima Statue, put out many new works. Among them were "Childhood of Comrade Premier" in marble and "Get-together."

All in all, the works displayed at the 8th national fine arts exhibition were characterized by the variety of themes and vivid portrayal of life and feelings of the people. They were also vibrant with militant and revolutionary spirit.

In the works one can see the persistent efforts of our painters to make their works express, based on socialist realism, the true nature of the age.

The painters of Korea have struggled to reflect truly the most urgent social problems of the times. Thus all the works clearly reveal the characteristic of the era.

The 8th national fine arts exhibition demonstrated that fine arts of our country are developing among the broad sections of the popular masses. More than 230 works displayed at the exhibition were those done by new young artists.

Today, our painters, sculptors, handicraft artists, and designers are devoting their all to finding new themes for expressing the feelings of the times.



I like very much your magazine "Korea Today", and our student union, the General Union of Palestine Students, follows it with great interest. I noticed your advertisement about new books, particularly Selected Works of Kim Il Sung Volumes I and II.

In this part of Asia, far from Korea, we are building socialism. We fight against imperialists, reactionaries and capitalists. Socialism, scientific socialism, is one for all the world, and we have to learn from the experience of other peoples so that we can advance the welfare of our people in a better way.

Lutuf Ghantous
Damascus, Syria

The article on "Korea's Fishing Industry" and "Language class" in your magazine were very interesting.

Your efforts are all the more commendable for having provided reading matter in the field of socialism and socialist development.

It would be interesting to read something about animals of Korea. Then perhaps you could give us more on the life of the Korean

peasants.

Jayantha Gunawardana
Nugegoda, Ceylon

The most informative and interesting article I find in your magazine was on "Educational progress".

It speaks well of the educational development of Korea.

I should like to know about the processes of local government at provincial levels.

I found the magazine "Korea Today" a splendid one.

The illustrations and layout, I think, are excellent.

Rev. A.D. Brand
Sydney, Australia

I thought your article on "Education in South Korea" put South Korea in the true light. I would like to read more about education in South Korea.

Your illustrations and layout are very good.

I wish you your continuous struggle for your happiness and against imperialism and colonialism.

Fall Becaye
Rep. ISI...
Mauritania

PAINTINGS OF KIM HONG DO

In December, 1965 the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a set of 6 stamps featuring paintings of Kim Hong Do (1760-?).

Stamp 1, 2 jun, "House building." Stamp 2, 4 jun, "Weaving." Stamp 3, 10 jun, "Wrestling." Stamp 4, 10 jun, "School." Stamp 5, 10 jun, "Blacksmith's shop." Stamp 6, 10 jun, "Dance." All stamps measure 30x23 mm. Engraved.



Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

Magnesia Clinker

Specifications of Magnesia Clinker (In %)

Composition	1st	2nd
MgO	92 <	92 <
SiO ₂	3.0 >	3.5 >
CaO	1.8 >	1.8 >
R ₂ O ₃	4.0 >	4.0 >



KOREA FUEL & MINERALS EXPORT & IMPORT CORPORATION

Cables: "GWANGMUL" Pyongyang



No. 13502



W3782.1/51.1
RECEIVED
Chris Lee
JUN 24 1966
HARVARD-YENCHING LIBRARY

Korea Today

PYONGYANG 4 1966